e Bombay Gazette

No. 10,911—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. FRIDAY.
[illegible]	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th Nov.
[illegible]	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd ,,
[illegible]	2728	600	A. B. Daniell	..30th ,,
[illegible]	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	... 7th Dec.
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	W. M. Bobbie	..14th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	G. W. Atkinson	..21st ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	550	H. Weighell	..28th ,,

[illegible] proceed direct to London calling [illegible]. By the others passengers change [illegible].

[illegible] will leave the Company's Dockyard, [illegible] p.m., on the day of sailing to convey [illegible] board.

[illegible] TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, [illegible]AN AND AUSTRALIA.

[illegible]	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
[illegible]	2860	600	A. Symons	..16th Nov.
[illegible]	2884	500	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,
BRINDISI	3542	550	J. Orman	..14th Dec.
ASSAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	..28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..R	500	Including wines.	I Class ..R	520	Including wines.
II do. ...	340		II do.	350	
III do. ...	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free ; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

HINA, on Saturday .... 1st Dec., 1883
INGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leav[illegible] Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, availab[illegible] 47 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route.	£ 95	Brighton Route	£	[illegible]
,, ..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	..	65
From Naples, I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	..	[illegible]
,, ..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	..	[illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,780 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £	7	5	0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,,	5	1	1

The above Steam[illegible] will be followed by the CANTON, leaving 1st Decembe[illegible]

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,651 tons register, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, on or about the 15th instant.

This vessel so well and favourably known in Calcutta has very superior accommodation for a large number of passengers.

To be followed by the CITY OF VENICE, 3,207 tons, sailing about the end of the month. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth rooms, baths, punkahs with every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th November, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.
				1884.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	28th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.......	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	27th Nov.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	27th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 6, 1883.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE STEAMRS will be DESPATCHED regularly once a month, or oftener, from BOMBAY to HULL, and we are prepared to book through cargo for the following ports :—

Amsterdam.
Antwerp.
Bergen.
Bordeaux.
Boston.
Bremen.
Christiania.
Christiansand.
Copenhagen.
Cronstadt.
Danzig.
Drontheim.
Dunkirk.
Ghent.
Gothenburg.
Hamburg.
Harlingen.
Helsingfors.
Konigsberg.
Malmo.
Norkopping.
New York.
Reval-Libaux.
Riga.
Rotterdam.
Rouen.
St. Petersburg.
Stavanger.
Stettin.
Stockholm.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR and Co.,
Agents, Wilson Line.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.
City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

H. R. H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
ARRIVAL ESPLANADE FAIR.
TEMPLE BAR.

THE attention of the PATRONS of TEMPLE BAR is requested to the fact that a BRANCH REFRESHMENT ROOM has been secured for their especial use by the manager thereof—near the Gymkhana Pavilion.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FO[illegible]OAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NER[illegible]DDA," 2,900 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 20th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, [illegible] and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th November, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,618 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th November, 1883. Agents

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to
TREACHER & CO., Ld.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

		Rs.	
Quarts, per doz., cash,		7	12
Pints	,, ,, ,,	5	4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

BRAND'S
SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS.

ESSENCES OF
BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN.
CONCENTRATED
BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTH,
INVALID TURTLE SOUP,
PORTABLE SOUP,
AND OTHER PREPARATIONS.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE
OF
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

TREACHER & CO.'S.
SOLUBLE ENGLISH MEATS,

PREPARED from the finest "ENGLISH BEEF," "ENGLISH MUTTON," and "ENGLISH POULTRY," and containing the WHOLE of the NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLES of Meat (both flesh and juice) inclusive of the flesh-forming matters, FIBRINE, ALBUMEN, and GELATINE, in a soluble partially digested from.

These soluble meat preparations are very superior to the "Liebig" Extracts of Meat, inasmuch as they afford the administration of ACTUAL nourishment in cases of sickness, and offer to the invalid a means of strength not afforded by any other article of diet.

	Cash Princes.		
TREACHER'S SOLUBLE BEEF ...	Rs.	1	8
TREACHER'S SOLUBLE MUTTON...	,,	1	12
TREACHER'S SOLUBLE CHICKEN.	,,	2	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULAL & POONA.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

AN ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT will be required about the 1st Feburary next. Only experienced men need apply.

Applications should be addressed to the AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Gorakhpur, N. W. Provinces.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1884,

Of all shapes and sizes, at our usual low prices.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Meeting of the above Company, advertised for the 9th instant, will NOT be held, but in place thereof the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the said Company will be held at the Mill premises, Chinchpoogly, at 1 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, 1883, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1883.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Toolseydas Vurjdas, deceased.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To consider and pass a Resolution regarding an application made by the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for a contribution towards the maintenance of the proposed Hospital for Animals.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 3, 1883.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission ; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent. commission ; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for large consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S STOCKS are constantly renewed (*via* the Suez Canal) with the best and freshest Stores from the most renowned European Houses ; all the goods are of the same high class, which enables the Management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.

TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.

SOU[illegible]Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.

ME[illegible]SENCES—[illegible] Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.

FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackarel, Oysters, Pilchards' Prawns, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.

GAME and POULTRY—Duck and Peas, and Hare.

FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, and Mutton.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, and Pork.

TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbage, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade.

PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.

COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.

MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.

BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, &c.

MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.

DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET, and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

HOAR and Co. have now ready for inspection a SPLENDID assortment of the LATEST PRODUCTIONS in

SUITINGS, HATS,
COATINGS, HOSIERY,
SHIRTINGS, SCARFS & TIES.

HOAR & CO., { THE OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
BOOKSELLERS & NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1884.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1884, should be RENEWED by the end of November, 1883, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER, MADON & Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised and Enlarged List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their Supplies through our Branch there.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
SOLE SUCCESSORS
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

ARRIVED
ARRIVED
ARRIVED

EX KAISAR-I-HIND

20 CASES OF NEW GOODS
CONSISTING OF

Gents' Socks, New Laces, Navy Worsted Suits, Ladies' Spun Silk Stockings in all the New Colors, Heather-mixed Jersey Suits, Gents' Bathing Drawers, Colored Bordered Lawn and White Handkerchiefs.

DR. WARNER'S CORSETS.

Printed Seal Rugs, Fancy Flannels, Fancy Silk and Wool Shirts, Gents' Superior White Shirts, Ottoman Tassels and Cords, Silk Furniture Gimp, Black Taffetta Gloves, &c., &c.

All these Goods will be found of excellent value.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Managers beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public in general that their European Dressmaker who gave so much satisfaction in Poona during the past season has been transferred to our Head Establishment, Esplanade Cross-road, Crawford Market.

They have also secured the services of MADAM DAY, the celebrated French Dressmaker who will be at the Fort Branch.

Orders from outstation can now be executed with promptitude and despatch.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them ; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess, a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices :

WITH KEYS.			KEYLESS.		
Silver.			Silver.		
Hunting	Rs. 30 to	Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to	Rs. 160
Half-hunting	,, 35 to	,, 85	Half-hunting	,, 60 to	,, 180
Crystal face	,, 40 to	,, 80	Crystal face	,, 60 to	,, 150
Gold.			Gold.		
Hunting	,, 65 to	,, 315	Hunting	,, 160 to	,, 375
Half-hunting	,, 85 to	,, 325	Half-hunting	,, 180 to	,, 400
Crystal face	,, 70 to	,, 320	Crystal face	,, 200 to	,, 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

NOTICES.

TEMPLE BAR.—The MANAGER of TEMPLE BAR has the pleasure to inform his PATRONS that he has had the good fortune to SECURE the SERVICES of

MISS DURRE

on her arrival from England, and to assure them that in doing so he has secured that their wants shall be efficiently supplied.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, invento of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
25, Apollo-street.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.
WILL BE PUBLISHED
THE SECOND NUMBER
OF
THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM"
OF
CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

CONTENTS :

1. "Food and Feeding," with special reference to Dietary in Tropical Climates, by E. A. Birch, M.D., and E. G. Russell, M.D.
2. Notices of Books.
3. Cream of the Quarterlies.

CREAM OF THE MONTHLY REVIEWS :

1. Nineteenth Century.
2. Contemporary Review.
3. National Review.
4. Fortnightly Review.
5. Longman's Magazine.
6. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.
7. The Century.
8. The Atlantic Monthly.
9. Harper's New Monthly.
10. The Cornhill.
11. Temple Bar.

CREAM OF THE WEEKLY REVIEWS AND GENERAL NOTES :—

1. Athenæum.
2. Academy.
3. Spectator.
4. Saturday Review.
5. General Notes.

THE MONTH.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.

	Rs.	as.
Rs. 20 per annum, or with mofussil postage...	22	0
,, 11 for 6 months ,, ,, ,, ...	12	0
Single copies, per value-payable post ...	2	4

ARREAR RATES.

	Rs.	a.
Yearly ...Rs. 25, or with mofussil postage...	27	0
Half-yearly... ,, 13, do do ...	14	0

To avail themselves of the benefit of the ADVANCE RATES, Subscribers must pay—

Annual ... ...Subscriptions within 2 months.
Half-yearly... ... do. do. 1 month.

When Stamps are forwarded sufficient extra must be sent to cover discount, and when Cheques upon Mofussil Banks are sent, they must be drawn for an amount covering the Exchange.

Single copies sent post-free by value-payable post for two rupees four annas.

Intending Subscribers should send their names and address in full, with remittances made payable to

W. H. TARGETT,
"THE ASIAN" Office, 4, Waterloo-street,
Calcutta.

NOTICES.

POONA HUNT.

THE BHEEMA CUP will be run for in the Xmas week. Further particulars will be published.

A. C. CARR,
Honorary Secretary.
Kirkee, Nov. 12.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the ERECTION of a new PASSENGER STATION at Mahaluxmi.

Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's office.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1883.

THE CROSSLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY,

BY the kind permission of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ld., have been enabled to connect temporarily the two establishments of that Company, with the new CROSSLEY TELEPHONE. An operator will be in attendance at each end to exhibit the apparatus to visitors. Inspection and comparision are respectfully invited.

Further announcements with regard to the Crossley Bombay Telephone Exchange will be made in a day or two.

E. W. PEARSON,
Manager,
Esplanade Hotel.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S
VISIT TO THE ESPLANADE FAIR.

IT has been arranged to provide a [illegible] number of SEATS in the Centre Circle [illegible] for the convenience and comfort of Fam[illegible] Children, to view the procession [illegible] crowd. The chairs will be numb[illegible] throughout the evening, Rs. 2 each [illegible] at SOUNDY & Co., where tick[illegible] the accommodation is limited [illegible] made.

RAJPUTANA-MA[illegible]

Includes the Rajputana State R[illegible] Railway, and the Sindia-Neemuch [illegible]

THE undersigned is prepared to [illegible] his Office, Ajmere, up to noon on 1st De[illegible] Tenders for the loading and unloading of Stor[illegible] various Depots on the line for a period of twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1884.

Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract may be had on payment of a fee of Re. 1, on application to the following :—

Chief Storekeeper—Ajmere.
Sub-Storekeeper—Khandwa, Sabarmati and Agra Cantonment.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

E. N. HOMAN,
Chief Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway.
Ajmere, 5th November, 1883.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE has just unpacked a case of his goods and solicits an inspection.

		Rs.	a.
Gent's white kid gloves	per pair	2	8
,, Fashionable neckties of all kinds, different prices.			
,, Collars	per dozen Rs. 5 and	6	0
,, Felt hats (Ellwood's), different prices.			
,, Argosy, Lion and other braces	per pair Rs. 2 and	3	0
,, Seal and Musquash turbans or caps	each Rs. 10 to	12	0
,, Boots and shoes, calf and patent leather	per pair.. Rs. 6 to	10	0
Ladies' Fancy cloth and kid boots and shoes	per pair.. Rs. 5 and	6	0
Tweed and Cashmere suits	per suit Rs. 10 to	30	0
Broad-cloth dress and evening suits	.. Rs. 60, 70, and	80	0

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.
Meadow-street, Fort, 13th November. 1883.

THE NAPIER FOUNDING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL RS. 1,50,000,
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE),
IN 1,500 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

Rs. 10 payable on application ; Rs. 15 payable on allotment; and further calls when required by the Directors.

DIRECTORS :
TOM DREWET, Esq., Consulting Engineer.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA, Esq., Merchant.
HORMUSJEE NASSERWANJEE VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor.
MERWANJEE COWASJEE MOTISHAW, Esq., Merchant.
EDULJEE SHAPURJEE, Esq., Ex-officio.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS :
MESSRS. EDULJEE SHAPURJEE & COMPANY.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. BAMANJEE & HORMASJI.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, carrying on, and extending the business of the present Iron Works known as the Napier Foundry.

The business of the works has considerably increase[illegible] since its establishment, and the premises are such as w[illegible] admit of a large development of manufacture of iron a[illegible] other works.

The success which has hitherto attended the operat[illegible] of the foundry, and the large connection it already [illegible] afford ample security for a large increase of bus[illegible] when it can be developed by the capital at the com[illegible] of a Company rather than by the resources of a p[illegible]erson.

The distinctive feature of the Company is to [illegible] sale and for constituents machinery and met[illegible] description, the opening of a metal mart [illegible] with the Foundry, and the manufacture of t[illegible] and all classes of machinery and every [illegible] structural and ornamental iron work, [illegible] articles of Iron as are at present generall[illegible] England by the Agents of Mills and Fa[illegible] sent owner agrees to hand over to the C[illegible] Foundry or Iron Works, machinery, pl[illegible] according to the valuation thereof [illegible] Dobbie and Hammett, independent [illegible] Lease of the premises in Bombay.

The turnover for last year was of ab[illegible] and there is every reason to believe [illegible] capital that will be brought into the b[illegible] a marked increase in the coming y[illegible]

The charges in connection wi[illegible] Company will be light, as no [illegible] paid.

The following agreements [illegible]

1. A contract with Edulj[illegible] the Company the said Foundr[illegible] plants, fixtures and buildings, [illegible]
2. An agreement whereby t[illegible] the person or persons who [illegible] hereafter constitute the Fi[illegible] Company as Secretaries, T[illegible] Company at a remunerati[illegible] profits of the Company.

Applications for share[illegible] panying form and fr[illegible] India, together with t[illegible] tion for shares. If no[illegible] be returned without [illegible] shares allotted is le[illegible] for, the balance [illegible] amount payable [illegible]

Forms of appli[illegible] the Secretarie[illegible] National Ban[illegible]

Copies of th[illegible] of the Com[illegible] Company's [illegible] Bombay, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees ....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
Stage Manager....Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
Musical Director..Herr J. B. COLONNA.
Scenic Artist.......Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1883,
Complimentary Benefit to
MRS. NORVILLE,
On which occasion the performance will begin at 9 precisely with Messrs Gilbert and Sullivan's Celebrated Comic Opera, the
PIRATES OF PENZANCE
OR
THE SLAVE OF DUTY.

Note—The PIRATES of PENZANCE was first produced at THE OPERA COMIQUE, London, on the 3rd of April, 1880, and has been in every way as decided a success as any of the Works of the most Popular of odern Authors Gilbert and Sullivan.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
OR
THE SLAVE OF DUTY.
An Entirely Original Melo-Dramatic Opera in 2 Acts.
A hor—W. S. Gilbert. Composer—Arthur Sullivan. irector of Original Production—R. D.' Oyly Carte.

CHARACTERS.

Major General Stanley	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
The Pirate King	Mr. George Crofton.
amuel (his Lieutenant)	Mr. Michael Comerford.
Frederick (the Pirate apprentice)	Mr. George Norville.
Sargent of Police	Mr. J. Devon.
Mabel (General Stanley's Daughter)	Miss Emma Markham.
Edith („ „ „)	Miss Emily Blain.
Kate („ „ „)	Miss Sutton.
sabel („ „ „)	Miss Churchill.
Ruth (a Pirate maid of all work)	Mrs. Norville.

horus of Pirates, Police and General Stanley's Daughters.
Act 1st—The Pirates' Cave on the Coast of Cornwall.
Act 2nd—The Finale resting-place of General Stanley's Ancestors—"by Purchase."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to Hold 8	Rs. 32	Pit Stalls	Rs. 2
Do. 4	„ 16	Pit	„ 1
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4	Back Seats	As. 8

Doors open at 8-30 : Commence at 9.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.
GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR....................John Wilson.
BUSINESS MANAGER..........Frank Weston.
TREASURER ....T. W. Hubbard.

LAST THREE NIGHTS
LAST THREE NIGHTS
Prior to her appearance in Calcutta,
of the Incomparable and Only
EMPRESS OF THE WATERS,
LURLINE
The wondrous phenomenon of the
19th CENTURY.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
LURLINE'S....Apple Eating Act
LURLINE'S....Milk Bottle Feat
LURLINE'S....WONDROUS LONG DIVE
(Sometimes lasting for 3 minutes 40 seconds.)
LURLINE'S....Hoop Trick
LURLINE'S....Comical Fan Performance.
LURLINE'S....Slate Writing.
LURLINE'S....Enjoyable Smoking Feat.
AND LURLINE'S MARVELLOUS
CHAIR ACT.
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the Charming Lady Illusionist,
MADAME EMMELINE
NICOLO,
The Accomplished and Talented Prestidigitateur,
Who will to-night appear in an
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Part I.
BEING DEVOTED TO NEW TRICKS AND EXPERIMENTS.
Part II.
MADAME NICOLO
WILL INTRODUCE HER FAMOUS
GREAT SPIRIT MEDIUM
OR LIGHT SEANCE.
SPIRITUALISM AND WITCHCRAFT.
MADAME NICOLO
Will also introduce her special
MAGIC COLLAR
Received from England per last mail from
MASKEYLYNE & COOK,
Of the Egyptian Hall, London, who have presented this lady with their newest and most successful novelty.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Re. 1;
Back Seats, As. 8.
Doors will open at 8-45; curtain to rise at a quarter-past 9.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARWADY BALMOOKUND GORIDUT has CONTRACTED to SELL to VELLIBAI alias NAVIWAHOO, wife of THAKUR TOPUN HIRJEE, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims to the said premises by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from this day. Otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims if there be any.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
that piece of fazendari land with the messuage r thereon situate on the west side of Cavel-street istration subdistrict of the Fort in the Island containing by admeasurement 140 square d by the Collector of Assessment under d on the east, west and north by the passage and on the south by the Poonja and were formerly and of the tenants of e vendor.— mber, 1883.
CONROY BROWN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

INDIGUL CHEROOTS,

LY prepared for the undersigned m choice, well-matured TOBACCO. Will be compared favourably with any other brand of its kind in respect of Prices and Quality. A Trial Order is solicited.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPONGES.

BEST Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Finest Turkey Cup Sponges.
From As. 8 to Rs. 9 per piece.
A large assortment of the above is selected by a well-known house of London for the undersigned.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECTACLES.
TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

WARRANTED best Brazilian Pebbles, mounted in blue steel, aluminium gold or nickleplated frames.

EYE GLASSES AND FOLDERS,
In varieties of pattern and workmanship.

EYE PRESERVERS AND GOGGLES.
Best neutral tinted, Green, Blue, Dark or Tea-coloured glasses for the preservation of the eyes.
Empty leather cases for the above.
&c., &c., &c.,
The above are now in stock, and are sold at moderate prices by the Undersigned.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

JUST UNPACKED, the following CABINET and CARTE-DE-VISITE MOUNTS:—

					Rs.	a.
BRISTOL BOARDS & MOUNTS	17 by 14½	per doz.	..		3	0
Do.	do.	15 by 12½	„	..	2	8
Do.	do.	14 by 10½	„	..	1	8
Do.	do.	11½ by 9	„	..	1	4
Do.	do.	9 by 7½	„	..	0	12
Do.	do.	7 by 5 1-6	„	..	0	8
CABINET MOUNTS, plain white			per 100		2	8
Do. do. enamelled white			„		2	12
Do. do. buff colour			„		3	0
Do. do. do. gilt edges & round corner			„		5	0
Do. do. do. gold lines & round corner			„		5	8
Do. do. do. gilt edges & do.			„		6	8
ARTE-DE-VISITE MOUNTS, plain white ivory			„		0	10
Do. do. do. enamelled white			„		0	12
o. do. do. buff			„		0	14
o. do. do. do. round corner			„		1	4
o. do. do. do. gilt edges			„		1	8
o. do. do. do. gilt edges, gold lines & round corner.			„		2	2

, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

, BELTS, BELTS, &c.
wing are always kept in stock in
s of pattern and sizes :—
n's Riding Belts.
bdominal Belts.
Umbilical Binders.
dages.
Stocking, Anklets, &c.
onge Bags and Sponges,
for Infants, &c., &c.
& CO., Limited,
POONA.

URANCE CO.
803.
UNDRED THOU-
against FIRE
ngs, Household
in Bombay
ve Company,
from whom
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

March	Waffen	Stasny.
Overture	Fee aus Frankreich	Müller.
Valse	Klänge aus der Ferne	Necke.
Selection	Stradella	Flotow.
Polka	G wehr rr aus	Fahrbach.
Valse	Böhmerwald	Kopetzki.
PARTIE II.		
Overture	Semiramis	Rossini.
Potpourri	English Song	Gerald.
Valse	Only for thee	Seydel.
Galop	Auf Stadswaldchenteiche	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Admission to Gallery, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
An ADJOURNED THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m. on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held on the 8th inst.
SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation;
and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 14th Nov., 1883.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Hon'ble the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY in Council having been pleased to declare WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, notice is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK WILL BE CLOSED accordingly on that day.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th November, 1883.

WARRANTED 18-CARAT GOLD.
ALBERT CHAINS
or
FULL SIZE.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
Price Rupees 185 to 200.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY.
A few paces fr Times of India Buildings.

TO BE LET, a commodious airy BUNGALOW, on Wilderness-road Malabar Hill, vacated by W. W. Loch, Esq. C.S. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, "ADMIRALTY HOUSE," in Middle Colaba. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, on the Victoria Cross-road, Byculla, vacated by S. H. David, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY TANK at the Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Mills, Parell. The plans can be inspected and copies of the estimates obtained at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Hummum Street, to whom Sealed Tenders should be sent endorsed. "Tender for Tank" on or before THURSDAY, 29th November.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABBA has CONTRACTED to SELL and ASSIGN all his estate and interest in the undermentioned leasehold property to KHIMJEE JEEWA, Esq. namely, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground belonging to the Port Trust of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, godowns and premises built and standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 99D, containing by admeasurement 967 4-9 square yards, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north and south by public roads, on or towards the east by the property of Sha Damjee Tricum, and on or towards the west by the property of Sha Pragjee Valjee.
All persons having any claim to the said property by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Solicitors to the purchaser at their office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 14th day of November, 1883.
PAYNE & GILBERT,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, a splendid SHOP, just painted and decorated in the business centre of the Fort. Apply Sharp to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED another large stock of XMAS and NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS, from anna one and upwards.—BARTON & Co., Limited.

NEW MILLINERY, in all the latest shapes, beaded Collarettes, Fancy Hat ornaments, Infant's straw and white felt hats, Sun Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. PRYER, Meadow-street.

WANTED an experienced European or Eurasian NURSE to take charge of a baby 6 months old. Apply to Colonel SMART, R. A., Colaba. Good references required.

WANTED two or three nice ROOMS, with bath room, furnished or unfurnished, for 1st week in Dec. in or near Fort, Bombay. Apply Mrs. C. D., care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

SUICIDAL CRITICISMS, or the Rev. Luke Rivington refuting himself, by Joseph Da Vida, Student of Theology in the Catholic Seminary, Bombay. Price Annas 2, Examiner Press, Fort.

WANTED, a ride and drive GELDING, about 15 hands. Must have a snaffle mouth, be free of vice, a free goer and sound. Apply by letter up to 16th, to K. M. T., office of this paper.

SUPERIOR LAGER BEER.—Qrts. Rs. 5-8, Pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WANTED, a WALER GELDING, snaffle mouth, quiet to ride and drive. Apply "G. K. H.," care of this paper.

IF you want to buy good and cheap sun Topees, Helmets, &c., go to Y. A. LACKA and Co., General outfitter, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a very handsome high-wheeled DOG-CART, almost new. Price Rs. 400. For particulars, apply SURGEON, 26th N.I., Baroda.

WANTED an engagement by an experienced Band Master. Unexceptional testimonials can be produced. Apply to F., care of Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—Fernandes & Co., Chemists.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

GLOVES.—Ladies' Tan Driving Gloves, Rs. 3-4 for 2 buttons. Gent's Tan Gloves, Rs. 3-8 for 2 buttons. These are soft and fresh. Just arrived.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed, and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 5 As. per lb., cash. TEA, COFFEE, OILMANSTORES, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

RAMSAY AND CO.,
33, Rampart-road, West, Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated Wines of Messrs. W. H. NEBEL (of Leipzig and Bombay.)
A Selection Fancy Goods on view.
A large and choice selection of Hungarian Wines Liqueurs, Brandies, Whiskies, Malt Liquors, &c., &c
Agents for the sale of the well-known brands of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Wines Spirits, &c.
For cash lowest possible rates.
Price list and Samples on application.

JUST ARRIVED PER S. S. KHANDALLA.
TWO new fashionable English-built light canoe-shaped LANDAUS with patent hood.
An English-built BAROUCHE by Kesterton, in good order, the property of a gentleman. Price Rupees 800.
TO LET, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, from 1st December next, a good comfortable BUNGALOW, with an upper-storeyed bedroom. For rent and other particulars, apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
Paid-up Capital, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEF ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at al Governmen Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

Electric Machines, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			.. Rs.	350
Do. 40		do.	.. „	750
Do. fo 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		.. „	1,200
Do. 8 do.	500	do.	.. „	1,200
Do. 20 do.	500	do.	.. „	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
Patent Wick Carbons give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our Schiedmayer Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our Schiedmayer Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; case and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.
Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm
SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES
With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.
Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th inst.:—Pekin (s), from London. Yesterday:—I. G. S. Clive, from Vingorla; Mobile (s), Bussorah.
Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Abyssinia (s), for Persian Gul; Khundalla (s), London, &c.; Armenia (s), Liverpool; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta, &c.

The Bheema Cup.—The Contest for the Bheema Cup has been fixed to take place in Christmas week.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Colombo and Pekin entered, and the s.s. Armenia left, the dock on Tuesday.

The Illuminations.—The occupiers of stalls in the Crawford Market have decided to illuminate the markets at their own expense.

Eden Theatre.—Saturday next will be the last performance by Lurline and Mdme. Nicolo. They leave on Sunday for Calcutta, where they will remain during the Exhibition period.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ended on November 10, shows an increase of Rs. 21,381 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Trespass.—Raghunath Churunpursad was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing in the room of Mr. A. H. Harturg at the Cumballa Hotel on the night of the 12th instant He was fined Rs. 10.

Lost.—Chundunbai, a Hindu woman, residing at Guneshwady, reported to the police yesterday that her daughter dropped from her wrist a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 150, on Tuesday evening last, somewhere on the public road between her residence and the Pydhownee Temple.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—The following is a report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 10th instant:—Bullocks—lame 18, sore neck 29, tumours on neck 3, emaciated 4, sore on body 2, and overloaded 8—total number of cases 64.

A Double Charge.—Bapoo Soobhanjee, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett upon two separate charges—first, of assaulting Hurryram Jaishunker with a stick on the night of the 13th instant at Guneshwady, secondly, of disorderly behaviour in a public place. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two months and seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

A Seaman Deserter.—John Raynes, an articled seaman of the steamship Thessaly, was yesterday convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett of deserting that vessel since the 8th instant. The prisoner was arrested by Constable Smith yesterday morning near the Government House, Parell, and taken on board. He was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Accidents.—Ramjee Jai Narayen, living at Marwarree-bazaar, was on Tuesday last conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the hip bone. The man, it appears, sustained the fracture while the police were dispersing a crowd of Marwarree speculators, on Tuesday last. He was knocked down, and trampled under foot by some of the Marwarrees as they were running away from the police.—Babajee Gunnoo, aged twenty-four years, had two fingers of his left hand crushed on Tuesday last by machinery at a cotton cleaning factory in Cammatteepoora. He was attended to at the J. J. Hospital. A police ramosee (No. 208) who went to the factory to make inquiries regarding the matter, put his hands on the machinery and had two of his fingers similarly crushed. He also was taken to the J. J. Hospital where the injured fingers were amputated.

A Systamathic Thief.—Hurry Suddoo, a lad about twelve years of age, residing with his parents at Khetwady, was sent to the bazaar on Tuesday last, when he was met by a man, apparently a *ghatee*, with a green turban, who under the pretence of giving him some money and a piece of cloth enticed him to follow him to Warre-bander. When there he sent the boy for a pice worth of *beddees* keeping his silver waist-chain valued at Rs. 21 as a security. When the boy returned with the *beddees* neither the ghatee nor the waist-chain was to be found.

Death from Natural Causes.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Shaik Memon-street on the body of Jeewajee Vulleejee, aged fifty years. Deceased was a dealer in cloth. On the 5th instant at Sootar Chawl he was accidentally knocked down by a carriage whereby he sustained a wound on his right ankle and an abrasion on the right knee. His wounds were dressed at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and he returned home. On the third day fever set in and Jewajee became delirious and died. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fever.

THE RUBATTINO CO.'S S.S. CHINA.

The following letter was presented to Captain Dodero, of the s.s. China, which arrived in harbour yesterday, by the passengers:—

"Dear Capt. Dodero,—We, the undersigned passengers on board the Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamship China, during the present voyage, cannot bid you farewell without placing on record our full appreciation of your uniform kindness, courtesy, and consideration to all. Our thanks to your officers for similar qualities are and will remain second only to our pleasurable memories of yourself. For ourselves we cannot do better than hope that we may be so fortunate as to meet with as fine a ship, and as pleasant commander, when next we cross the Ocean.

D. L. Gilmore, John Hooper, B.C.S., S. S. Hooper, A. M. Markham, B.C.S., Christina Markham, Minnie Markhan, E. N. Trevor, Lieut.-Col., E. L. Brooke, O. S. Stack, J. Westlake, M. Westlake, Beatrice Westlake, E. Westlake, John G. Panisty, R. A. Cordner, Ex. Engr., T. H. Rendell, A. M. Beasley, Aug. Breul, Emy E. Breul, El Schmidt, Clement Poole, Sara Poole, H. W. Yates, Major, L. Yates, L. B. Phillips, G. Andreino, M. M. Andreino, Bessie Mackinnon, J. A. Smith, B.C.S., N. St. Leger Carter, William Hely, Theodore Andrew, A. R. Gibson, G. Olcese, Thos. F. Bliss, J. Strackey, G. K. McKenzie, J. E. Mckenzie, C. S. Winchester, A. M. Newman, J. McMullin, Lieut.-Col., J. C. B. McMullin, S. Cooke, Professor, Ellen Cooke, Arthur Cooke, Emily Cooke, Robert Francis Phillips and wife, Arthur Strackey, and L. Hogarth.

BENGAL.

Ethnology at the Exhibition.—On the 26th October two fine specimens of Nagas left Kohima for Calcutta. They are under the charge of Inspector Mena Ram, and will on arrival be modelled with a view to adding specimens to the Ethnological Court of the Museum. One of these Nagas belongs to the village of Mima, about 12 miles from Kohima. The second man is a native of Chepama, a village 25 miles from Kohima. Besides the two Nagas, the Naga Hills Division will contribute to the Exhibition a number of photographs characteristic of the Naga houses and villages. There are also a number of articles illustrative of the produce of the Naga Hills, and the mode of life of their inhabitants.—*Indian Daily News.*

Criminal Trespass.—Mrs. Greeve charged a *kitmutgar*, who had been in her employ, with this offence. The evidence proved that accused trespassed into complainant's house between the hours of 9 and 10 last night, and went up a flight of stairs leading to her daughter's room. The flight of steps was at the back of the house. Her daughter was about 17 years. The defendant opened a window overlooking Miss Greeve's bed, and this movement woke her up. She noticed a man's face, and raised an alarm, on which accused took to his heels, but was arrested by the servants in the compound. Defendant pleaded not guilty, but the charge being brought home to him, he was convicted and sentenced to four months' hard labour.—Mr. Moses Cohen, a respectable Jewish gentleman, charged a *mehter* in his employ with this offence. It appeared that accused criminally trespassed into the bed-room of his children, one of whom was a girl of 12 years of age, last night between the hours of 11 and 12. A Jewess, who was complainant's servant, woke up as soon as defendant touched her garment, and raised an alarm, whereupon defendant took to his heels, but was pursued and arrested. Accused denied the charge, but the same being fully established, he was convicted, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Statesman.*

The Calcutta Volunteers.—Our correspondent writes:—The thermometer stood at 72° at an early hour on the morning of the 7th, so that a poor attendance of the Calcutta Volunteers at their first commandant's parade would have been leniently looked upon. To the gratification, however, of their commandant, and the section of Calcutta society which takes a real interest in our local citizen-soldiers, there was a parade this morning of considerable strength. The men, as usual, assembled by companies; the thirteen or so companies, after a slight brushing up by company officers on the red road which traverses the Calcutta maiden from Sir James Outram's well-known statue towards Fort William, fell in in column on the Golf Club ground, the leading company being the mounted company, facing south. After inspection by Major Nicolay the officiating commandant, two or three simple drill manœuvres were executed; the corps crossed the parade ground, and marching past once or twice. On the whole the marching past was fairly well executed. The mounted company kept up its reputation on this first parade of the volunteers; the good physique and stature of the men composing it, combined with the excellent specimens of quadrupeds on which they are all mounted, them always a striking feature of the p of the Calcutta Volunteers. The Mounted deserves all the credit and praise they have obta since the formation of their fine company, for the show all members of the regiment a good example in the energy they display in matters of drill and shooting. Alongside of them "A" company was composed of only eight files, its ranks having dwindled down of late sadly. The Eastern Bengal Railway Rifles sent a strong company on parade. The cadet companies were numerous, but lacking in appearance; the boys ought, as a matter of fact, to be kept only nominally on the strength of the Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers, and their parades should be confined to their own play-grounds. The Calcutta Naval Artillery Battery armed with carbines, stood next to the mounted company in column; a number of the men (I noticed one officer, Captain Brebner of the Indian Marine, our Officiating Port Officer, and about 24 petty officers and men present at the battery) were unfortunately in mufti, and their presence rather marred the look of the battery. Their uniforms of course were not ready; those of the men who were dressed in uniform looked smart and sailor-like. The uniform strongly resembles the white kit worn by seamen in the Royal Navy, with a dark-blue neckerchief, a straw hat with blue riband, bearing the letters C. N. A. V. in gold letters, the belts and cartridge pouches being made of brown leather. —*Pioneer.*

MADRAS.

Mr. Wallace and the "Madras Times."—Mr. J. Wallace made an application this morning (Monday) before Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Iyer, and Mr. Justice Hutchins, against the order of Mr. T. V. Poonoosawmy Pillay, Presidency Magistrate, dismissing his application for a summons against the *Madras Times*. Mr. Justice Hutchins said that the application should be made before the Admission Court, which would sit to-morrow.—*Madras Mail.*

The Ulsoor Waterworks.—This almost only source of water-supply for the troops in Bangalore, and in a great measure for the civil population as well, has of late been a source of no small anxiety in regard to the quality of its water as suitable for drinking purposes, as also to the quantity obtainable, which lately was considered so insufficient that but for the intervention of the Resident, the Military authorities would have probibited the use of the Ulsoor water by the civil inhabitants of Bangalore. These works were reported upon by Major-General Sankey, as also the P-W. Officer at Bangalore; but apparently not fully satisfied with the results thereby attained, the Government, we learn, have now decided that a further investigation of the source of watersupply is highly desirable, and consequently have appointed to this special duty Colonel Mullins, R. E., the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, who has just returned from furlough from England.—*Madras Times.*

Mysore Exhibits for Calcutta.—We learn from Bangalore that very general dissatisfaction is felt there, with regard to the exhibits collected in Mysore for the Calcutta Exhibition. The silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics are very poor indeed, and very inadequately represent the manufacture of the Province. Bangalore silks and carpets have earned a world-wide reputation, but those who look for them in the Mysore Court of the International Exhibition will be sadly disappointed. Channapatna lacquered ware compares favourably with Japanese, but the Mysore Exhibition Committee have made a wretched collection. The sandal-wood cravings from Sorab, are a redeeming feature in the whole collection, and very creditable to Mysore. The Queen's Own Sappers and Miners at Bangalore, are sending up on their own account a *facsimile* model of the Dauriya Daulat Bagh (the famous summer Palace of "Tiger" Tippu), at Seringapatam. The curious eastern structure of the building, the elaborate mosaics and battte-scenes on the walls, are all faithfully produced. The base of the model is about 4' by 3'. The work has been done entirely by men of the Sapper corps at Bangalore.—*Madras Times.*

The Madras Volunteer Guards.—The *Mail* says in its review of the History of the Madras Volunteer Guards "an ancient legend relates how at that first swagger parade, a Member of Council was pinned through the calf of the leg with a ramrod; but as Mr. Coombes does not mention this occurrence, we conclude it must belong to the same category of military stories as that of the explot of Shaw the life guardsman at Waterloo, or the exchange of courtesies at Fontenoy." This is incorrect. The Gentleman who received this honor was Mr. Goldingham a Member of the Board of Revenue at a Company Parade in the Doveton Compound. Mr. Gordon our highly esteemed Legal Practitioner had one side of his whiskers blown off at the General Salute by the Guards of his Company on a Queen's Birthday. This may be excused considering the importance of occasion and the festivities before parade.—*The East.*

Inefficiency of the Bangalore Police.—The Police of Bangalore must be about the worst, if not the very worst, in India. A month ago the body of an East Indian woman was found lying naked in a crowded street in that town, and the medical evidence afterwards showed that the woman had been outraged and then murdered. Up to date the local police have been unable to discover any clue to the murderers—evidently natives. But this is not all. The local journals are full of reports of outrages, robberies, and even house-breaking by daylight, all of which crimes appear to go unpunished. To such a pitch of in efficiency has the police force arrived, that a kind of Vigilance Committee of amateur detectives has been formed in Bangalore to relieve the paid police of duties they seem unable or incompetent to fulfil. This condition of affairs does not speak well for the Native Government of Mysore, which seems wanting in energy and strength of purpose.—*Pioneer.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Snow at Simla.—The wintry weather which frowned on the Viceroy's stay at Srinagar has extended to Simla, where, as we learn by telegraph, there was a severe storm on Saturday and Sunday. At midday on Sunday the Shalli, the Mushobra Ridge, and Jacko were white with snow.—*Pioneer.*

The Course of True Love, &c.—What is the matter with parents and guardians in Upper India? They seem to have a habit of strictly supervising the correspondence of those under their care. The result is that true love, which laughs at other things besides locksmiths, is obliged to circumvent them by resorting to the columns of the *Pioneer*. We present our readers with a couple of specimens:—

"TIGER—Do not think that any one can ever come between us. My darling, I love and trust you fully. Why did you not keep trust? I was so disappointed."

"YOLANDE—The allegations you refer to are a tissue of falsehood, got up intentionally to grieve you. Have explained as desired. Why, that long silence, darling? Do answer what I have asked you, pet."—*I. D. News.*

Passports for Pilgrims.—In accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India, in July, 1882, passports to pilgrims proceeding from India to the Hedjaz have been granted only at the central stations of districts. The Government of India has now resolved to afford greater facilities, and has sanctioned the issue of passports at subdivisional stations and at tahsil head-quarters, as well as at sudder stations. The necessary steps are being taken in the Punjab to give effect to the instructions of the Supreme Government; officers in charge of sub-divisions and tahsildars being supplied with all necessary forms. Passports are to be readily granted, and Government wishes no difficulty regarding dentification to be thrown in the way of those who apply, so long as there is no reason to believe them to be aliens. The Lieutenant-Governor has also authorized any off er exercising magisterial powers to sign p ssports.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CRICKET.

CALCUTTA C. C. vs. BALLYGUNGE C. C.

The first match of the season was played yesterday (Friday), between these two bold rivals on the ground of the former. Wickets were pitched at 10-30 a.m., but play did not commence till about 11-15 a.m. The fielding on the Ballygunge side was very good, and the batting a great deal better. The fielding on the Calcutta side was also good, though if it were not for four catches which were missed, at the outset, Ballygunge would not have run up so high a score. Their bowling, however, was not so good as it might have been. Play will be resumed to-day. The Ballygunge team, as will be seen by the subjoined list, are 137 runs ahead of Calcutta, with 4 wickets to fall.

Calcutta C. C.		Ballygunge C. C.	
W. Mellor, c. Kerr, b. Pickford	21	G. S. Fagan, b. Robinson	69
F. E. Patteson, c. G. S. Fagan, b. Paine	31	F. Paine thrown out	19
A. A. Apcar, c. G. S. Fagan, b. Anderson	20	A. W. Shallow, c. Pateson, b. Boileau	58
C. D. Learoyd, c. Binnings b. Kerr	41	W. Booth, b. Robinson	17
S. K. Douglas, c. and b. Paine	7	H. Pickford, b. Robinson	2
F. Swetenham, b. Anderson	1	H. R. Fagan, not out	39
F. Boileau, c. Framjee, b. Anderson	12	A. Anderson, c. and b. Robinson	40
C. A. Ayre, b. Anderson.	0	F. Carlisle, not out	31
W. Jacob, not out	23		
F. Rawson, b. Kerr	2		
C. Robinson, c. Pickford b. Booth	5		
Byes 0, Leg-bye 1, Wides 2—total	3	Byes 5, Leg-byes 7, Wides 16—total	28
Total	166	Total	303

—*Statesman.*

Cricket at Umballa.—A sporting match at cricket came off at Umballa on the 3rd inst., between the officers of the R. H. A. and the 9th Lancers. When the fact is stated that to get eleven together on each side exhausted the whole of the 9th's officers present in the station, and all but two of the R. H. A., the exceptional nature of the match will be understood. Victory declared for the R. H. A. by one innings and five runs. The batting of Mr. Wilmot, bowling of Mr. Little, long-stopping of Captain Dunnage and Major Gough, and, last but not least, the fielding and left-handed catches of Colonel Johnson, formed some of the most salient features of match. An excellent luncheon on the ground from the R. H. A. Mess and a most cheery dinner in the evening in the 9th Lancers' Mess-house, where the day's battles were fought over again, were not the

so
Majo
Major Ch
Wilmot
Mr. Colvin, ct.
Mr. Jenner, ct.
Wilmot
Mr. Duff, et. and b. He
Mr. Forsyth, ct. Slat
Wilmot
Mr. McFarlan, b. Wilmot
Col. Abadie, ct. and b. Johnson. 1
Major Apperley, not out 9
Extras 3 Extras
Total.. 81 Total

R. H. A.

Captain Riddell, b. Little	21
Mr. Bittleson, b. Little	6
Mr. Hewson, ct. Apperley, b. Colvin	36
Col. Borradaile, l. b. w., b. Little	1
Mr. Eardley-Wilmot, h. w., b. Colvin	76
Col. Johnson, b. Colvin	12
Col. Ommanney, b. Little	7
Captain Dunnage, b. Little	0
Major Le Marchant, b. Little	0
Mr. Crofton, c. Abadie, b. Chisholm	
Mr. Slater, not out	
Extras	
Total	

R. H. A. won by an innings and f
—*Pioneer.*

THE PERSIAN ENVO

The presence of a Persi has been several times ref from India, but, as it has be purely complimentary character, not excited much curiosity or atte amount of attention. The personality may, however, place a different comple matter, as there is no longer any reason that he is the Mirza Masum Khan, the noto Persian Commissioner in the Seistan Arbitra Without attempting to penetrate the motives o his journey, it will be useful to give a sketch of this Persian official's career.

Mirza Masum Khan is a native of Azerbaijan, and a man of no consideration from his birth or position. He was attached to the Persian Embassy at St. Petersburg for a considerable number of years in a minor capacity. He was called by some an under attachè, by others a consul; but, at all events, he turned his European residence to sufficiently good account to acquire a fluen acquaintance with the French language. In 1870 he obtained a great promotion in his official *status* by being selected, through the influence of his cousin or uncle, Mirza Said Khan, the Shah's Minister for Foreign Affairs, to act as Commissioner for Persia during the Seistan and Mekran Arbitrations. The selection was either an unfortunate one or showed that the Persian Government did not attach as much importance to the negotiations as it pretended to do. For his part, the Mirza looked upon the arbitration from the beginning solely as a means of enriching himself, while he thought that the ends of Persia would be amply secured if he confined himself to denying everything stated by the Afghan Commissioner—the late Nur Mahomed Shah—and to yielding nothing. Yet, with all his faults, and although his meditated duplicity was but ill-concealed at any time, Sir Frederick Goldsmid, the English Commissioner, operating from the Persian side, states that he found him "a very cheerful and good-humoured travelling companion" until the really serious work of the arbitration began. The most powerful of the chiefs of Seistan was the Ameer of Kain, to whom the Shah of Persia had been fain to grant the title and prerogatives of Governor of Seistan. It did not suit the purpose of this princelet—half brigand, half official—that the negociations should prosper or produce any good result. He therefore took Masum Khan into his pay for the express purpose of hindering the progress of the arbitration and of thwarting the English Commissioner in the smallest details. Masum proved a pliant tool in his hands, and his malice and ingenuity were alike evinced in innumerable acts of irritation, which only the tact and patience of Sir Frederick Goldsmid rendered at all supportable. At length even he was tired out, and the Commission left Seistan with the express declaration on the part of the English officer that he would report Masum Khan's conduct the instant he arrived at Teheran. The original offence was aggravated by the persistent manner in which Masum tormented the English Commissioners and their escort during the return journey up to the immediate neighbourhood of Teheran. When the circumstances were reported at the Persian Foreign Office, Masum was punished by suspension from the service for one year—a penalty which, with the large profits from his Seistan tour in his pocket he felt very lightly indeed. The antecedents of Mirza Masum Khan, therefore, make it appear equally doubtful whether he can be considered a discreet political agent for the Shah to send into Afghanistan, or an official well disposed towards Englishmen.—*Times*

THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA.

Sir George Birdwood writes in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*:—In March, 1877, I had the honour of reading a paper before the Society of Arts on the "Native Press of India," and I now forward a statement of its progress since that date. It will be seen that, during the past seven years, the number and circulation of the native Indian newspapers have doubled. This is very satisfactory progress, considering that it is only seven or eight years ago that their existence first began to be observed in England. On the character of the native press, I wrote, in 1877:—Considering the rapidity with which it has grown up, and the distinction and influence which the leading native newspapers have gained, it is evident that the native press of India supplies a real want in native society; and the fact of the transparent honesty, although its unnecessary personalities and violence are admitted, with which it deals with felt local grievances, makes it an admirable handmaid to the Government in the administration of the country. Taken as a whole, * * * I scout the idea of its disloyalty as utterly childish and unjust. When there is anything like disloyalty, it has been promoted by the example, or provoked by the taunts, of the Anglo-Indian press.

My further examination of the native press has confirmed me in this opinion. All the more influential and widely circnlated papers are conspicuously loyal; and, as a rule, loyalty is the badge of all their tribe. Occasionally there are outbursts, from the smaller fry of them, of what English people often call disloyalty; but for the most part it is purely literary, and in retort on the vitupe ive assaults of the Anglo-Indian press. The newspaper storm which raged in India, some months ago, over the so-called "Ilbert Bill," is an illustration of this. The native newspapers had then, indeed, a great opportunity for showing self-command, which, I extremely regret to say, they failed to seize; but they are to be excused, if not justified, for the default, by the howl of unprovoked, unmeasure , and indiscriminate abuse with which a sectio of the Anglo-Indian press was the first to at ack, not only the Bill itself, but the whol e innumerable rout of nations of the multifar ous millions of the people of India, who natur ally and frankly approved of it. Since then, however, the official opinions on the Bill hav been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* n September last; and although, as counted, they are, for the greater number, opposed to the Bill, yet so temperately and candidly are they expressed, that the exasperation of the native newspapers was at once quelled, and nothing can be fairer in argument, or more loyal in spirit, than the manner in which they now discuss the Bill; while their opponents are reduced, like the mob of Paris the other day, to a tacit retreat from the truculent front they had assumed—into the silence of their shame—without exhibiting even the grace of an apology generously proffered. I am not expressing an opinion on the Bill, one way or the other, but only on the conduct of the two chief parties, the Native Press of India, and the Anglo-Indian Press, in the late exploded controversy about it.

I take this opportunity of drawing attention to the *Voice of India*, a new Indian magazine, published every months in Bombay under the editorship of my old friend, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It seeks to reflect with accuracy, impartiality and completeness, the views of the native press of India on every question of the day in which it is interested. This duty it has so far discharged with success; and every public man and every publicist in England should subscribe to it. It is on sale in this country at 14, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and the subscription to it, including postage, is £1 a year, payable in advance.

George Birdwood.
22nd October, 1883.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lt.-Col. A. D. Butter, B.S.C.	Col. A. G. Duff, M. Inf.
Major H. Paterson, B.S.C.	Col. M. W. Willoughby, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. L. S. H. Baker, B.S.C.	Surg.-Major P. Murphy, Bo.
Col. H. D. Cloete, M.S.C.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, B.C.S., 1 mo.	Capt. M. A. Gray, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Mr. F. L. Petre, B.C.S., 9 mo.	Lieut. A. E. P. Burn, B.S.C., 122 days.
Mr. W. E. Garstin, B.U.C.S., 2 mo.	Lieut. E. Blunt, R. B. Eng., 10 mo.
Lt.-Col. F. F. Rowcroft, B.S.C., 6 mo.	Major E. Persse, M.S.C., 1 year.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. H. A. Anderson, B.C.S.	Mr H. G. Turner, M.C.S.
Mr. W. G. Jackson, B.C.S.	Maj. W. G. Hughes, M.S.C.
Maj. W. H. Beckett, B. Inf.	Mr. A. Stormont, Bo. U.C.S.
Lieut. V. M. Stockley, B.S C.	Lieut. A. Gordon, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. F. S. Sorell, B.S.C.	

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SUICIDE OF AN AFGHAN STUDENT IN LONDON.

Dr. Danford Thomas held a lengthened inquiry on Oct. 20 at the St. Giles's Coroner's Court into the circumstances attending the death of Mahomet Ismael Khan, M.R.C.S. and M.R.C.P., an Afghan student, whose age was supposed to be twenty-seven. Alfred Charles Seeden, a dealer in stocks and shares, residing at Montaguplace, stated that the deceased, who occupied apartments in his house, had studied medicine in the University College, and in June last succeeded in gaining his qualification as surgeon and physician. He was a well-behaved, quiet man, but had been greatly disappointed in failing to obtain an appointment. He was very reserved as to private matters, but witness had an opinion of his own with regard to his pecuniary affairs. The other evening when he came home he seemed rather excited, but nothing occurred until the following morning, when the housemaid came to him at a quarter-past nine and said something had happened to Mr. Khan. He immediately went upstairs and found the deceased in bed with his hands across his body, quite dead. On a chair at the side of the bed there were three small blue bottles, all of which were labelled "Poison." The stoppers were out of [illegible] they were empty, with the exception of [illegible] which contained a small quantity of prussic [illegible]. A tumbler was lying on its side and a wine-[illegible] standing, up, also on the chair. On [illegible] table there were two letters, one [illegible] to witness and the other to the Coroner, [illegible] witness had taken to the office on the [illegible] day. In answer to the coroner, witness [illegible] more than one occasion he had heard [illegible] say a man had a right to take away [illegible] life, and he should never mind doing so. He [illegible] expressed an opinion that poison should be [illegible] means of putting murderers out of the [illegible]. When he found deceased he called Dr. de [illegible] lodger, who when he saw him stated [illegible] had occurred several hours. The Coroner [illegible] letter which had been sent him by the [illegible] was a very lengthy one, covering four [illegible] paper, closely written. He would read [illegible] it to show that the deceased had [illegible] argued the matter in his mind for a [illegible] time. The letter, which was addressed [illegible] Montaguplace, was commenced some days before. He left his things to Mr. and Mrs. Seeden for their kindness to him, and after death he wished the University Hospital to have his body for dissecting purposes, and afterwards his skeleton to be placed in the museum of the college as the "Afghan Skeleton." The letter went on to say:—"I have of my own free will committed this act by taking a large dose of prussic acid. At the age of thirteen I was prepared for this, and again at twenty-one I intended blowing my brains out for a real grievance but was prevented by the sagacity of a lady. I am born of a noble family, and might have been a ruler some day in my own country, but I would not be dependent on friends. After having doubly qualified myself I determined to remain in this country, and applied for numerous posts, but could not obtain them owing to my name and colour. I advertised in the *Lancet*, but directly my name and nationality were known I was refused, except in one case, when a dishonourable quack at Middlesbrough engaged me to prescribe for his patients out of six coloured bottles and sign death-certificates for people I had never seen. I have applied to Earl Granville for a public appointment, but never received any answer to my letter. I have spent £1500 in acquiring my knowledge, and have no money left to start in practice. I cannot ask my mother for money, she may want herself, and I have none left to pay my lodgings. I shall take all the bottles, although the contents of one will be sufficient, so that there shall be no mistake. I slept well last night, but not so well as I shall sleep to-night. I shall take the poison at 3 a.m. I had a good dinner yesterday, but not too much, as that would spoil the post-mortem."

The Coroner said he had only read the parts of the letter which had any bearing on the case. The other parts consisted of deceased's theories upon suicide, quoting philosophers who entertained the opinion that to commit suicide was a sane act.

Mr. De Souza, a native of Bombay, stated that he lived at Montaguplace, and had known the deceased for about three months. He always seemed very reserved, but he had noticed at times he was very excitable. He had no doubt whatever that death had resulted from prussic acid poisoning.—A juror stated that he had known deceased attend Bloomsbury Chapel with a lady of colour some time since. Did Mr. Seeden know if it was his wife, or, if not, some relation?—Mr. Seeden said he had not heard of his having a lady acquaintance of that description. He had lived with witness five years as a single man.

The Coroner said there was no doubt that continued disappointments had caused deceased to become in a desponding state. There was no direct insanity in the matter, as the whole tenor of his letter showed his sanity. The jury then returned their verdict that the deceased committed suicide while suffering from mental depression ,produced by his continued disappointments in life.

The Coroner said he had written to the secretary of the University College, acquainting him with deceased's wish, and he had received an answer that the Dean of the Faculty would accept the deceased's offer, and wishing to know how he was to obtain possession of the body. The Coroner said often people willed their bodies in peculiar ways, such as being kept above ground, or cremated; but, however they might will, it could not be done without the authority of the nearest relatives. In this case, where there were no relatives known, they would have to obtain the authority of the inspector of anatomy to carry out this strange bequest. The inquest then closed.

Mr. Berkeley Hill, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at University College, writes to state that although, in compliance with the last directions of the Afghan gentleman, Ismael Khan, his remains have been temporarily deposited at University College, no action will be taken with regard to them for six months, in order that the Khan's friends may make known their wishes, as the Faculty are anxious to avoid taking any step which might hurt their feelings, or be at variance with their customs.

The following letters are published in the *Daily News*:—A correspondent writes:—Respect for the memory of the late Mahomed Ismael Khan compels me to answer your question "Why he did not resolve upon returning to the East?" The account which Ismael Khan gave of his birth and social status was, I believe, strictly true, and even modestly stated. When he left Afghanistan his friends and party were in power, and he started for Europe under favourable auspices. The unhappy political events that occurred shortly after overturned the fortunes of his family, and rendered it unsafe for Ismael Khan to return to his native land. "I should be assassinated," he said, when I once asked why he did not return home. It is but just to record that Ismael Khan was a diligent and exemplary student, and gained the good-will and esteem of his teachers, many of whom—notably Mr. Christopher Heath—took considerable trouble to smooth his way and lighten his burdens."

"Sir,—From what has appeared in your columns concerning this case I feel bound to communicate what I know of the unfortunate gentleman whose fate has naturally excited so painful an interest. The causes which could induce a clever man of high qualifications, to destroy himself on the threshold of what might have been a brilliant career deserve some sifting and analysis. And as a proper estimate of the case cannot be obtained without the information which I wish now to supply I beg that you will find space for this letter, which shall be as short as possible. Before going for my holiday last August I advertised in the *Lancet* for a locum tenens. I received twenty answers, and saw personally several of the applicants. Mahomed Ismael Khan was one of them, and I at once engaged him. Apart from his high qualifications I was most favourably impressed by his manner and conversation. I chose him deliberately. The salary was named in the advertisement. There was no bidding for price. I chose him in preference to the others. Although then ignorant of his high native birth I felt I was undoubtedly dealing with a gentleman whom I could implicitly trust to take care of my practice, which is a large and anxious one. In the letter left by the poor fellow, and which was read by the coroner, he speaks of his birth and colour being against him; but when I took him round to visit my patients no difficulty was experienced on this head; and when his engagement was completed I found he had won the esteem of the patients as well as given me every satisfaction. With regard to his not seeking a career in his own country or in India, I can corroborate the letter of your correspondent in to-day's issue. For political reasons he feared assassination if he returned. Evidently England, where he had won his diplomas, was the only other field for him. He made the attempt and, according to all that has hitherto appeared in the newspapers, he failed signally. And yet there was no difficuly in his engagement with me; and I wish further to make known the fact that he had another opportunity, an offer made to him by myself, which he did not embrace. In conversations before his leaving me he explained to me the difficulties he had experienced in getting employment, which he supposed was owing to his name and colour. I had become sincerely interested in him, and I drew up an advertisement which I suggested he should insert in the *Lancet*. It was a practical common-sense advertisement, and such a one as I should have put in myself. But he unluckily added to it a preference of his own for "a permanent post where he would have the advantage of good society." Of course, *primâ facie* the society of medical men is good society, and to single out from it a particular good society was very much to narrow the ground for himself. In effect, although the advertisement was answered, and references were made to me, which I answered most favourably, I believe nothing came of it. Had he embraced the proposal I made to him he might now have been in practice in the West-end, and enjoyed facilities for entering the "good society" he coveted. The case is a most tragical one. He was the victim of his own high birth and breeding. But I think it should be known to the many who feel interested in him that he had opportunities, even if his position made it difficult for him to profit by them. When our engagement ended I said to him, "There is no occasion for you to go, although I have come back. Stay here as long as you like—till you get another engagement." But he replied that he would rather go home to his "diggings." From Middlesbrough he wrote to me, and the following are the concluding sentences of his letter:—"You have taught me several little things which I have no doubt will be of great service to me in this practice, and I take this opportunity of thanking you for your kindness and courtesy. Please remember me kindly to Mrs. Nockolds and children," &c. Sad as the case is, there can be no doubt he threw himself away. If his stock of money was exhausted, surely there are many who knew him who would gladly have opened their purses to him. But here again appeared his fatal obstacle—pride. The pride was natural; but how unfortunate how unhappy! I feel a sincere grief for him; and I can well believe the testimonies which appear in your paper as to his high character.—Yours truly,

STEPHEN NOCKOLDS."

117, Goldhawk-road, W., Oct. 24."

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN AT MANCHESTER.

Sir William Wedderburn, attended a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the 19th Oct., and delivered an address on Agricultural Banks in India, to bear which the meeting had been convened. Mr. George Lord, the president, occupied the chair, and among the members present were Mr. John Slagg, M. P., Mr. B. Armitage, M. P., Mr. W.H. Houldsworth, M.P., and Sir Thomas Bazley, Sir Harry Verney M.P., was also present.

Sir William Wedderburn explained that his purpose was to lay before the Chamber on behalf of the promoters of Bombay and Poona a proposal for extending to India the system of agricultural banks, or loan societies, which had proved so successfull in other countries, and which he could satisfy them rested on a good commercial basis and was likely to be very profitable to the shareholders. In their present impoverished and indebted condition the 200,000,000 of Indian ryots could not be large purchasers of English manufactured goods. But it would be very different if they were made prosperous. And the first step towards this was to free them from their bondage to their creditors, and to give them a chance of enjoying some of the fruits of their own industry. This might be done by letting them have capital on reasonable terms—say at 9 per cent.—instead of at the present rate of 24 per cent., and even more; a rate which might be said to drain their very life-blood. In India they had a fine climate, a rich soil, and abundance of agricultural labour, both cheap and skilful. All the conditions would be favourable if the cultivator were not starved for want of capital. On the other hand, here in Europe accumulated capital was anxiously seeking channels for investment, and there was no reason why they should refuse to lend a portion of it to the Indian ryot, for of all debtors in the world he was the most frugal, the most industrious, and the most religiously desirous of paying all that he owed. Having referred to the successful operation of land loan companies in Europe. Sir William Wedderburn, pointing to the chance of commercial success for such an institution in India, said that among Indian landholders 9 per cent. was regarded as a very moderate charge, so that a well organized credit institution which could borrow in England at 4 per cent. would have a working margin of 5 per cent. upon all its operations. Thus if they supposed such a company to have a paid up capital of £100,000, and to pass £1,000,000 through its hands, the result would be a gross income of £50,000 a year—an amount sufficient to yield a large profit to shareholders after providing for all expenses and unfavourable contingencies. At present the difficulties in the money-lending business arose mainly from two causes —(1) the excessive indebtedness of the ryot, and (2) the expense delay, and uncertainty of receiving advances through the civil court. To meet these points the Government of India, resolved to give the experiment a fair trial, had promised valuable assistance. Sir William Wedderburn spoke with satisfection of the friendly attitude of native bankers and moneylenders to the scheme, and said that what was now wanted was support in England, in order to give the enterprise that standing and credit in the money market without which the scheme would be incomplete. He suggested that a provisional committee might be appointed to make such inquiries as they might deem necessary, and upon being satisfied regarding the soundness of the scheme to bring their views before the Secretary of State for India. At the same time, steps might be taken for the formation of a company in case the inquiries should prove satisfactory. He urged the advisability of this step being taken with the least possible delay, because at present all the conditions were favourable. (Cheers.)

Mr. Slagg, M.P., moved a resolution expressing the opinion of the Chamber that the establishment of agricultural banks in India on such a system as that explained would largely conduce to the commercial and social well-being of the people, and would also have as important bearing on the commercial interests of this country, and also expressing satisfaction at the support hitherto afforded by the Government of India, and the hope that continued assistance might be given so as to insure a fair trial for the experiment. Mr. Slagg claimed for the Manchester school of public men that from them had emanated some of the most valuable suggestions ever put forward for the development of that country, spoke in terms of warm commendation of the main principles of the scheme now submitted, and said that one of the principal sores of India was officialism.

Mr. Houldsworth, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was supported by Dr. Pankhurst and carried unanimously.

THE NEW GUINEA EXPEDITION.

The following letter has been addressed by the Colonial Office to Mr. H. R. MacIver:—

"Downing-street, Oct. 24.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acquaint you that inquiry has been made at this office respecting the projected New Guinea Exploration and Colonization Company, of which you appear to be the promoter, and a copy of your prospectus has been placed in his lordship's hands. Lord Derby has also seen the letter from you printed in *The Times* of the 19th inst., and that from the Agent-General for Queens and which preceded it in the same issue.

"Lord Derby concludes that you must be aware that in 1875 a similar project was abandoned after its promoters had been made aware that Her Majesty's Government strongly disapproved it; and also that you are fully cognizant of the important proposals in connexion with New Guinea which are now under the consideration of the Australian Government and of Her Majesty's Government.

"If you had communicated with this department, Lord Derby would have caused the objections to your scheme to be explained to you, and as his lordship has now otherwise obtained information respecting your proceedings, he feels himself under the necessity of intimating to you explicitly and without delay that your contemplated operations in New Guinea cannot be permitted, and that if an attempt should be made to carry out the project described in your prospectus, Her Majesty's Government would be under the necessity of instructing the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and the officer commanding Her Majesty's naval forces on the station to interfere for the protection of the native inhabitants of the island.—I am, &c

"EDWARD WINGFIELD.

"Mr. H. R. MacIver."

THE FRENCH RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

A young architect, named Cochois, was arraigned on Oct. 25 before the Assize Court at Amiens on the charge of attempt to murder the Rev. G. F. Whidborne, on the Northern Railway of France, on the 28th of June last. The presiding judge, in accordance with French procedure, began by exposing the career of the accused up to the present time in minute detail. The prisoner had, it appeared, fought several duels, undergone imprisonment for a jewel robbery, entered into an extensive building contract now remaining unsatisfied, and borrowed cash in all directions. He was accustomed to travel on the Northern Railway first-class almost nightly for the sake of stealing the passengers' luggage, valises, and purses when the passengers proceeded to the buffet. On the morning of the attempted murder, at 12-17, he arrived at Boulogne by the mail from Amiens. When the train was about to go back, Mr. Whidborne asked whether any one would proceed by it to Paris, and the two travelled together. Before reaching Abbeville, Cochois offered a draught to the clergyman from his flack, which was declined. Mr. Whidborne then again fell asleep, turning his back to Cochois. Five miles from Amiens he suddenly awoke, feeling three thrusts from some sharp instrument. He instantly rose, receiving a fourth as he did so. Being a powerful man, he grappled with his antagonist, and a fearful struggle ensued. The clergyman wrested a formidable carpenter's chisel from the prisoner's grasp, whereupon the assassin produced a seven-chambered revolver, but was unable to fire, his wrist being tightly held. The two men dragged each other from corner to corner of the compartment. Finding that he was baffled, Cochois opened the door doubtless in order to cast Mr. Whidborne on to the railway track. But the intendep victim made good his escape by the footboard, and was eventually hauled into a compartment by a brother of Lord Leigh and another gentleman. On the train being brought to a standstill, the guard found Cochois besmeared with blood standing on the footboard. He declared himself the victim of an outrage. The brakesman thereupon travelled in the same carriage. Cochois suddenly escaped. In spite of the high speed, he jumped out on the line, but was shortly afterwards apprehended. Seven witnesses were called, and they gave conclusive evidence. The trial which had lasted five hours, the court being densely crowded, ended in a verdict of guilty. A sentence of transportation for life was passed, the plea of extenuating circumstances being admitted.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoe. "The Fragrantt Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE CABINET AND MR. SHAW'S CASE.

Our readers will hear with satisfaction that the Tamatave question, so far as regards the wrongs and claims of Mr. Shaw, has been settled. He will receive 1,000*l*. by way of compensation, and the French Government will make known, in becoming terms, its regret at the unfortunate incidents which we may now regard as terminated. This was the business and the sole business which occupied Ministers yesterday. The supposition to which expression was given by the majority of our contemporaries that the Cabinet was anticipating its November meetings in orders to discuss the course of Parliamentary business, and especially the precedence to be given to the County Franchise Bill or to more ordinary legislation, was natural, but it was wrong. There will be time between the early days of November and the early days of February to determine what the legislation of the Session shall be, to prepare the measures agreed upon, and to decide upon the order in which they shall be submitted to Parliament. There can be no urgency towards the end of October for schemes which do not need to be announced until three or four months later. But the meeting of the French Chambers, the tone of the French press, and the agitation of French parties, gave urgency and a critical character to the Tamatave controversy. We have no doubt that rational opinion—that is dominant opinion in France—will approve the action of M. Jules Ferry and his colleagues.

In England sensible and sober men of both parties will, we believe, agree in feeling, though they may not agree in expressing satisfaction, that the controversy on the English side has been in the hands of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, and not in those of Lord Salisbury. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary have never concealed the very serious view which they took of the conduct of the French commanders and authorities, not only in regard to Mr. Shaw, but with reference to English subjects and English interests generally in Madagascar. But they have always spoken on the assumption that the French Government and the French nation needed only to be convinced that a wrong has been done to be eager to offer adequate reparation. They have appealed to the true sense of honour in the responsible statesmen and the sensible people of France. They have done their best, and they have been successful in their effort, to prevent a controversy from degenerating into a quarrel. Nothing that Mr. Gladstone or Lord Granville has said could wound any legitimate or even morbid French susceptibility. The maxim, "Be just and fear not," has more frequent application to the frank confessions of error by which war may be avoided than to the occasions on which war with all its risks has to be faced. Not that there was any chance of war arising out of the Tamatave controversy. But short of war there might be very disagreeable misunderstandings and complications extending beyond the range of the immediate controversy. The French Government has determined to do what is right in the Shaw dispute, and it need not, we are convinced, fear the French Chambers, or, on appeal to the country, the French people. In the meantime observers have watched with something more than a speculative curiosity the solution of the problem whether Mr. Gladstone's or Prince Bismarck's is the best method of dealing with France; whether the language of menace and angry warning, or of courtesy and confidence would be the more persuasive and authoritative. England desired, for the sake of France, and for the preservation of those relations with her on which depend not only English and French, but European interests, that France should acknowledge and repair, as from her own motion and with the least possible show of external pressure, a wrong, committed not by her, but by those subordinate agents of whom every nation has at times to complain. This desire and the reasonable confidence which accompanied it have not been disappointed. An example like that which France and England have now joined in setting will do more to check indiscretions such as those of Admiral Pierre than any severity of retrospective rebuke. The French Government, by adopting a line of conduct suitable to the legitimate claims of England, have also consulted the dignity and influence of France in Europe. They have not only settled an actual controversy, but have done much to prevent controversies of a similar kind from arising in future.

The other topics which have been conjecturally set down as likely to occupy the Cabinet have already passed beyond the stage of deliberation into that of history. As we have before stated, the evacuation of Egypt was long since determined on. The policy of the Government on this matter has never varied, and nothing has occurred to reopen the question. The course of events, on the contrary, and the reports from Egypt, confirm the prudence of their conclusion. As to the Ilbert Bill, there is no diversity of opinion either within the Cabinet or between the home and Indian Governments. The measure passed outside the range of Ministerial controversy when it received the approval of the Secretary of State for India in a unanimous Council. The difficulties are serious in South Africa. The Transvaal and the Zulu questions give trouble. But the absence of Lord Derby from the Cabinet is a sufficient indication that they did not come under discussion yesterday. The Government may naturally be expected to wait for the arrival of the Transvaal delegates, and for the opportunity of full and frank conference with Mr. Scanland, the Prime Minister of Cape Colony who is now in England.—*Daily News*, Oct. 26.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris, Oct. 26, states:—"It is understood that the question between France and England concerning Mr. Shaw, the missionary, will be definitively settled within three or four days. M. Waddington is expected to arrive here shortly."

ORANGEMEN AND PARNELLITES.

The following letters appear in the *Times*:—"Sir,—As Grand Master of the Orangemen of the county Monaghan, I consider it my duty to call the attention of the people of England to the very serious state of affairs which at present prevails in the province of Ulster.

I have the very best opportunities of knowing that the good temper and remarkable self-restraint which the Orange body have up to this exhibited cannot be reckoned upon in the future.

It has not been without some impatience that they have submitted to the control of their leaders so far; and at the Rosslea meeting on Tuesday last the throwing of a few stones at the rear of our procession made it most difficult for myself and others who were with me to prevent the storming of the hill on which the Parnellite meeting was being held. But for strenuous efforts it would have been carried at a run in spite of the presence of the military and police, and the consequences would have been simply frightful.

As the head of the Orange organization in this county—an organization which includes none but loyal men among its members—I would ask how long the Government will allow this terrible state of things to continue? Must we wait until blood has been shed and civil war has broken out before an end is put to meetings which stir the blood of Ulster men, and which, whatever the pretence may be, are simply disloyal from beginning to end?

If the Parnellite party were not certain of police protection they would not dare to hold a single meeting within the bounds of our loyal province. I appeal to the spirit of Englishmen to consider this matter, and I call upon them to put a stop to a state of affairs which is a scandal to a civilized country. I have now cleared my own conscience in this matter, and the onus of what is certain to occur, unless immediate steps be taken to obviate it, must fall upon the shoulders of those who are responsible for the peace of the country.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"ROSSMORE."

Rossmore-park, Monaghan, Oct. 19."

"Sir,—Will you allow the people of England to read, in conjunction with the letter you publish to-day from Lord Rossmore, the following incendiary placard, copies of which were extensively posted throughout Monaghan?

"Orangemen of Monaghan.—The late 'Invincibles' and Land Leaguers are afraid to enter Monaghan, but they have flooded our country with proclamations asking your attendance at Rosslea on the 16th to hear their treasonable speeches. Attend, then, with Sir John Leslie, Colonel Lloyd, and myself, to assist our Fermanagh brethren in supporting their rights and oppose the rebels to the utmost, thereby showing them that Orangemen are, as heretofore, loyal to England. They declare you as ready to obey them as their dupes of the South; but we will show them, as did the Tyrone men, that they are liars and slanderers. Boycott and emergency men to the front, and down with Parnell and rebellion! God save the Queen!

"(Signed.) Rossmore, G. M. Monaghan."

Having been allowed to publish and circulate a document of this kind, Lord Rossmore calmly asks—"How long will the Government allow this terrible state of things to go on?" And having nearly brought about a conflict between his Protestant and Catholic countrymen, his conscience suddenly pricks him, and he flies to you, Sir, for comfort and absolution.

No wonder the Orangemen at Rosslea were with difficulty restrained. They deserve full credit for their self-control as do those peers and members of Parliament deserve full blame who, for the sake of the fortunes of the English Conservative party, have not shrunk from a wicked attempt to stir up in Ireland the well-nigh extinguished fires of religious hate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Oct. 22. EDWARD SHEIL. M. P., Country Meath."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th November, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·881
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	784
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·8
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	71·0
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	214

* From midnight.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation was held on the 25th ultimo, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. John Young presided, and there was a crowded attendance. The chairman stated that the particular form of summons which had called them together had given rise to inquiries, and perhaps to some speculation. As the directors had, in the exercise of the discretion left them, decided not to make an interim dividend, it would naturally follow that there should be no meeting in October; but as it had been the custom for some years to take the opportunity of the October meeting to lay before them the half-year's accounts, they had not considered the withholding of dividend a sufficient reason for withholding accounts and information of interest to the proprietors. In order to act on this opinion they had adopted the only course open to them—that of calling a special general meeting. The general features of the balance-sheet had been periodically explained to them by the late chairman, Sir W. Baynes, whom they were still glad to number among the members of the Board. He would, therefore, go hastily over the items on both sides. Coin and bullion showed an increase £76,307 compared with last December. The balances due by other banks and the promissory notes or bills of other banks showed a decrease, but these items were necessarily of so fluctating a character that no conclusions could be drawn from them. The sterling securities were unaltered in amount. There was a small increase in the amount of East Indian Government rupee paper. These securities stood at the valuation of the 31st of December last, and would be valued at the end of the year. The item of "landed or other property of the corporation," which covered only premises held for the bank's business occupation (amounting to £116,992) had increased by £2,732, owing to the acquisition of new premises for two small branches in Australia. The item of debts secured by landed or other property had increased by £598. This title was peculiar to this bank, and it had been used to represent the amount of landed property only which had come into the possession of the bank through the death, insolvency, or inability of obligants to repay the advances secured thereby. The amount was subject to reduction by realizations or writings down in value, and to additions when personal obligants came to be considered unreliable, and the landed property held as collateral security became the sole resource for recovering the debts due to the bank. The "notes and bills discounted or other debts due to the corporation" represented the whole current business of the bank at home and abroad as well as certain amount of old out-standings. This item varied with the commercial exigencies of the day, and though there was a decrease compared with December of 1881 and 1882, there was an increase as compared with the June accounts of the same year, which would indicate that comparing the same times of the year, they were more than holding their own, notwithstanding the rapidly increasing use of telegraphic remittances and the special diminution in their exchange purchases through the great falling off in the exports of Ceylon. Questions had been asked in particular as to the item of £4,976,269 of loans and advances. This represented local transactions at all their offices, and embraced temporary overdrafts, cash, credits, and loans against Government and other securities, as well as against merchandise of a varied character. The amount was spread over more than 2,000 obligants, and the greater part represented current and liquid business common to all banks. The old outstandings were mainly included under debts secured and bills and notes discounted. Passing to the other side of the balance-sheet, he observed that the note circulation exhibited a slight decrease compared with last December, but the July returns showed an amount of £726,276, which turned the decrease into an increase. On the 30th of June, 1878—in the days of 10 per cent. dividends—the circulation (less Port Elizabeth, which had been given up) was £511,720. It fell rapidly the following year, but commenced to rise steadily, till in July last it was over 40 per cent. in excess of the amount in June, 1878. This, he thought, showed the estimation in which they were held in the localities where their notes circulated. Bills of exchange not bearing interest had fallen off, owing, probably, to the increased use of wire remitttances; and balances due to other banks had slightly increased. Deposits not bearing interest had diminished, which might be accounted for by the stringency of the money market in India and Australia. Deposits bearing interest had decreased £95,309. As to their capital, the note, "fied abroad at par," referred only to the portion fixed in countries using a silver standard—India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, China, and Japan. This amount had hitherto been valued at 2s. per rupee, and at corresponding rates per dollar and tael. If it were brought home at current rates, the operation would cost the bank £179,500 in exchange. This depreciation—which only applied if it were necessary to bring the amount home—was equal to £2 19s. 9d. per share on their capital. They thought the practice of adopting a fixed rate of exchange for the capital employed abroad was justifiable and convenient, provided the rate adopted were a fair average one, as was probably the case when the rate of 2s. per rupee was adopted. They were, however, compelled to recognize the depreciation, apparently permanent, of the value of silver currency. Before parting with any money in payment of dividends, they desired to take some effectual steps towards rectifying the anomaly. The balance of profit and loss for the half-year was £30,402. They might naturally be led to ask how it was that, with the resources apparently at their disposal, the result exhibited was so small. In the first place their commitments in Ceylon and Mauritius had left on their hands landed securities to a large amount, on which they had for one time back taken no credit in profit and loss for interest or returns of any kind. They had, besides, during the last four and a half years written off from their profit and loss account, on account of old outstandings of origin, prior to 1879, sums amounting to £256,600; they had given in dividends £240,000, and they had £30,400 still undivided, making the earnings of the four and a half years £527,000. This showed an average of £117,000 per annum, after defraying expenses, paying interest on deposits and providing for all losses on current business, and this was equal to a dividend regularly at the rate of £7-16s. per cent. The business from which these earnings had been made still remained to them, and they were now in sight of returns from their Mauritius outstandings which had hitherto been unproductive. He was bound to say that the maintenance of their current profitable business very greatly depended on the confidence of the shareholders and on their resolution to disregard unfounded rumours. When the telegraph wire conveyed to their branches such quotations for their shares as they had lately seen, it put their agents at a disadvantage in their operations. He then referred at some length to the report and observed that the paragraphs relating to the Ceylon and Mauritius outstandings were independent of the account of the Ceylon company; which, he said, present no new feature. The statement that in Ceylon the total advances in the island had been reduced since the close of 1878 by nearly one-half referred to the whole business of that branch. To the extent of £104,800 losses on realizations in Ceylon had been provided for out of profit and loss account; and actual realizations to a considerable amount had also been made—as far as they could estimate—to the extent of £272,500, making a total reduction of £377,300. He next alluded to the exports of coffee from Ceylon between the years 1878-9 and this year, in explanation of the altered state of affairs they had had to deal with in the island, and afterwards stated that it was no wonder, in face of the decline of these exports, that debtors who were solvent and prosperous at the commencement of the period named had deteriorated sadly in a financial point of view. On the evidence before them, the directors considered their present valuation of Ceylon assets reasonable and likely to be realized. He then explained the position of affairs in Mauritius at the end of 1878, and drew attention to the beneficial results which had attended the action which had been taken by them. The limited liability companies which had been formed to work the sugar estates at Mauritius gave very hopeful prospects for the current year, and with such returns the shares in these companies which the bank held ought to be easily saleable. Their past experience, he said, justified this expectation. If Ceylon and Mauritius had only had ordinary vicissitudes to suffering in the past two years. At all the other branches of the bank their business appeared to be solid and remunerative. A desire had been expressed that the directors should give the exact figures as to the old outstandings in Ceylon and Mauritius. They had considered this matter carefully, and had come to the conclusion that they had gone to the utmost verge of the statement which it was usual for directors to make. The reduction in the expenses which had been promised from the 1st of January next would, they regretted to state, be effected by reducing the salaries of their officers. Since April the directors had given up half of their allowances. He next referred to the issue of false and mischievous circulars concerning the affairs of the bank, and after warning the shareholders against placing any belief in them, urged them to continue their confidence in the directors and the management. The shareholders had been informed in the report that the existing charter of the bank had been renewed for another year, [illegible]ding the arrangement of a model charter, [illegible]t since the issue of the report they had received an intimation from the Treasury that the suggestion of the directors, as to enabling the bank to be hereafter registered under the Companies' Act, had met with the approval of the Lords of the Treasury. He had no resolution to propose at that meeting. Dr. Mowat and Captain Johns having addressed the meeting, expressing satisfaction and confidence in the present directors and management of the bank. Mr. Seel alluded to various features which he regarded as unfavourable in the bank. It transpired, however, that he held only five shares and did not possess a vote, though he asserted that he spoke for other shareholders; and the meeting refused to hear any further remarks from him. In replying to a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, the chairman incidentally stated that within the past two or three weeks at all their securities had been gone through, as well as the securities which had been deposited with them for safe custody. Everything had been found in perfect order. They also believed that they had adopted every precaution which could be taken for insuring safety. In addition to the precautions which were ordinarily taken, two of the directors, without any notice, went down to the security room every month and called for securities at random.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE CHANNEL.

Captain Drevar, who obtained a silver medal at the Fisheries Exhibition for his tub-raft, made another attempt to cross the Channel in his miniature paddle-boat on Monday evening. The boat was launched at 5-30. Captain Drevar landed at Dover on Wednesday afternoon from the German barque Albert Newman, of Rostock, having been picked up off the North Foreland. Captain Drevar's account of his voyage contains some extraordinary experiences. He says that after he left Dover on Monday night he continued without mishap whatever until shortly after midnight, when he was more than halfway across the Channel. It then came on suddenly to blow, the wind rapidly increasing to a south-westerly gale. He thus continues his story:—

I then gave up all hope of reaching Calais, and allowed the boat to drift before the wind. The waves were very high, but the boat behaved well and only shipped very little water, which I removed by a hose pump given me before I left Dover. About one o'clock I drifted on to the Long Sands of the Goodwin. There was a fearful sea, and, the gale being at its height, the waves rose perpendicularly as it were all round my little craft, and I never expected to get out of them alive. One sea rose up and flopped down on top of me, filling the boat. I was unable to pump the water out; but the corks and bladders kept the craft from sinking. When night set in I was very exhausted, and gave up all hope of being rescued. The tide carried me back towards the North Foreland, and about nine o'clock I saw the lights of a vessel approaching me. I had no means whatever of signalling to her, being too weak to hail her with sufficient power, and my horn being lost; but, strange enough, she bore right down on me, and I caught her stem to prevent her running me down. I had just before called out to the vessel to luff, and this attracted the attention of some of the sailors, who put a light over the side and threw me a line. A line was also thrown me from the ship's master, but I missed both. The vessel passed on for nearly half a mile and then came about, and after some time they discovered me. A line was again thrown to me, and this time I caught it. I tried to fasten it to the boat, but did not succeed; and I then asked them to haul me up, but I over-calculated my strength. When they had got me half way I dropped into the water. Two of the sailors then lowered themselves over the side of the vessel and rescued me. I was taken on board and attended to, and recovered.

Captain Drevar states that he is not likely to risk his life again, and that his reason for making the voyages was to prove that there was something more in his craft than was accredited to her. He states that he made the boat after being shiwrecked, and he offers her as an example of what a man under pressing circumstances may do out of rough materials. His boat was lost.

ANOTHER CHANNEL TRIP.

On the morning of the 26th October, shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. Copeman launched his seat raft into Dover Harbour, and proceeded, accompanied by one harbour tug, to sail across the Channel. There were five persons on the raft, and Mr. Copeman hoped to cross in about nine hours. The wheather at starting was fine, but looked threatening. The start was watched with considerable interest by a large number of people. Wind northerly, and light.

A telegram from Dover, 11-45 a.m. says:—A steamer has just reported passing Mr. Copeman on his raft, about ten miles out, and doing well.

A *Central News* telegram, from Calais, Friday, 3-40 p.m., states Mr. Copeman, who started from Dover this morning in his new seat raft, to cross the Channel, arrived here safely, at two o'clock this afternoon, with his fellow voyagers, after a passage of about six hours. He is greatly pleased with his success. The craft excited much curiosity here.

INTERNATIONAL CRITICISM.*

It is natural that the increased intercourse between the various countries of the world should find expression in literature. Between this country and the United States, in particular, there has been going on of late years a cross-fire of criticism, much of it friendly and appreciative, some of it the reverse. A good deal of it at least deserves to be classed as literature, even if much must be put down to the mare desire of book-making. Two volumes, one giving an Englishman's estimate of America, the other an American's estimate of England, which do not, strictly speaking, fall under either category, have lately come under our notice. The one, *Our American Cousins*, by Mr. W. E. Adams, consists of letters originally written to the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*; and, in their simplicity, fairness, and popular character, are just what communications of this kind should be. They are also sufficiently above the common level of such correspondence to make it worth while to republish them in a more permanent form; and for a popular, but not superficial, sketch of American life Mr. Adams's book is in every way to be commended. The other book of which we speak is entitled by *Mr. Washington Adams in England*, and is the production of Mr. Richard Grant White. It is in the form of a noval, and seems intended to convey to Americans the impression that Englishmen are all completely imbecile, and to Englishmen the admonition that they are totally ignorant of America and Americans. The air of authority with which the writer imparts to his countrymen the information which he has gathered about English society, and especially about the upper classes of it, reminds us of nothing so much as of General Choke demonstrating to Martin Chuzzlewit that the Queen lives in the Tower of London. "Your Tower of London, sir, is nat'rally your royal residence. Being located in the immediate neighbourhood of your Parks, your Drives, your Triumphant Arches, your Opera, and your Royal Almacks, it nat'rally suggests itself as the place for holding a luxurious and thoughtless Court. And consequently," said the General, "the Court is held there."

The story opens by introducing us to two New Englanders travelling on an English railroad. The one is supposed to be the narrator of the story; the other is a Mr. Humphreys, *alias* Mr. Washington Adams. Into the same compartment enters an English nobleman, represented as a very favourable specimen of his class. "I beg your *pahdon*," he says, "but would you kindly tell me if this is a fast train." To which Humphreys answers, in a "sweet rich voice," that he cannot tell, being a stranger and an American. On this a conversation ensues, in which the total ignorance of the Englishman and the ready and triumphant wit of the American are set forth at length. The latter tells the former that if he were to come to Boston he would be taken for a Yankee, "except by those whose quick ears detected some slight John-Bullish inflections in your voice, or whose quick eyes discovered some kindred and equally slight peculiarities of manner. The truth of the matter is that a well-bred New Englander and a well-bred Englishman are perfectly distinguishable from one another in five minutes' conversation; there are differences in the manners and breeding of the two, and the most patriotic Englishman cannet say that the differences are by any means always in favour of his own countrymen. But the differences, such as they are, patent to anybody who has eyes and ears at all. A long dialogue follows, in which Humphreys proves to the Englishman the pure English blood of certain parts of America, and his interlocutor is credited with a docilited and lamp-like meekness not often to be found in the majority of Englishmen when persistently snubbed by a foreign prig. New Orleans, where Washington, defeated the English, and Cincinnatus (*sic*), near Chicago, are said by the nobleman in question to be two or three hundred miles from Boston. On this, as on most other points, he is put right by the omniscient Humphreys, the author taking occasion to observe in a footnote that well-bred Englishmen habitually pronounce the word "shooting" as "shootin," and, in general, drop the final "g" in all such words. However, the Englishman hospitably asks his instructor to his house before leaving the train, and from the conversation which follows between the two Americans it is clear that Mr. Humphreys, and the author, it would also seem, who represents him as the type of a well-bred American, are both exceedingly irate at the want of knowledge of America things which they attribute to Europeans. Perhaps, instead of using the word "irate," it would be better to say that they seem to be living in a state of sulky excoriation due to the fact that they do not find themselves objects of as much interest as they think themselves entitled to. The two American friends now part company, Mr. Humphreys tells his friend that, instead of going to visit the English nobleman himself, he will send one Mr. Washington Adams in his place; and, after saying all the ill-natured things he can of the English family with whom his friend is going to spend a few days, he vanishes for a season from the scene.

The action is now transferred to Boreham Hall, where the supposed narrator of the story goes to stay. Lady Boreham (who drops all her "h's") is described almost exactly as French caricatures of English woman are drawn. Nothing in her "parlour told of the grace and charm of a woman's presence." "Her face was pallid and of a pasty complexion; her hair a toneless brown, and twisted at the front into some stiff curls that stood like palisades before a queer little cap; her eyes a dull grey; her nose quite shapeless; and from her always half-open mouth these projected slightly two large white teeth. She was not bony, nor even slender; yet a mannish absence of roundness and fulness deprived her figure of all the grace and charm peculiar to womanhood." As for her husband, Sir Charles Boreham, "his manner had become as heavy as his person"; and all the guests in the house are described in the same fashion. "The ladies were entirely devoid of personal attraction," and the only person in the house that moved the admiration of the writer was one of the female servants. He saw her "on two or three occasions," and sets forth her charms with an amount of amorous detail which our limited space forbids us to reproduce. "Whenever she appeared she blotted her mistress out of existence for any man who had eyes and a brain behind them." "It was well," he delicately concludes, "that Sir Charles was not a man of finer perceptions and more flexible nature." The whole party at Boreham Hall are as ignorant of America as the patrician in the train; and the same stupid wrangling about the two countries is repeated, the English (no doubt owing to national stolidity) being able to keep their tempers, and the Americans being correspondingly ruffled in theirs. By and by an invitation to lunch comes from Lord Toppingham. He was the nobleman in the train whose acquaintance the Americans had made, and was also an old friend of Sir Charles Boreham. Such being the case, Sir Charles, in visiting him, is "as much at his unconscious ease as if he were a duke." Otherwise, as we are led to infer by this acute observer of English manners, a baronet would feel not a little abashed at finding himself in the presence of an earl. The amount of ease which the members of the aristocracy feel in one another's company is apparently, according to Mr. White, graduated according to their titular rank. A viscount would enter the house of a marquis with fear and trembling, but, as a compensation, he would be conscious of inspiring those feelings when he designed to visit a mere baron. The company at Lord Toppingham's is described as being, in great part, "literary," and is as totally imbecile and ignorant as the rest of our countrymen to whom Mr. White is good enough to introduce us.

It is here that Mr. Washington Adams, who is in fact Mr. Humphreys in disguise, makes his appearance. His object is to show the company what he supposes that they suppose a genuine American to be like. Accordingly, he deliberately makes a beast of himself. He talks the vilest jargon, draws a huge bowie-knife before the company and sharpens it on his shoe, whittles away at a big piece of pinewood which he carries about his person, draws a large revolver and volunteers to give an exhibition of his shooting powers. He next takes out a plug of chewing tobacco, shapes it with his knife, and then uses the latter to clean his nails. He goes on to expectorate before the company, and causes the lady of the house to have a spittoon brought to him. When the party finally go in to lunch they again fall to wrangling about England and America, the quarrel being diversified by Mr. Adams picking his teeth at table with a bowie-knife. When he has finished this operation, he reads a very stupid parody of Walt Whitman—a writer who, more than almost anybody, lays himself open to clever parody—and takes his leave with a final outburst of American slang. He is last seen reclining in a four-wheeled cab and sticking his foot out of the window.

The only motive that we can imagine to have led a writer to publish this short and tiresome book is the craving to let off some ill-feeling which he cherishes towards this country, or to avenge some real or fancied slight which has been put upon him. Mr. White's Englishmen are as different from those which appear in the careful studies of Mr. Henry James as bad work can be from good. Mr. James's description and analysis never go far below the surface; but, so far as they do go, they are minutely accurate; the circumstances in which he places his characters are natural and probable; and the tone in which he writes is habitually amiable and courteous. There is more effective satire on phases of English society in such a story as the *International Episode* than in a dozen tales like this; and it is satire made the more telling by its delicacy and moderation. The plan of Mr. White's story is, in itself, not a bad one; and, in the hands of a writer of wit and knowledge of English life, much might have been made of it. But this is worse than a bad book from a literary point of view; it is a mischievous book, though its badness happily takes away much of its chance of doing harm. For some years past the relations between England and America have been steadily becoming more and more what every civilized person desires them to be. The two countries now know and understand one another as they have never done in the past. The mutual criticism of one upon the other has been of late not only more friendly in its tone, but more intelligent and well-informed. In both countries there are plenty of things which any critic, foreign or native, may fairly find fault with; but the fuller knowledge which the two nations have of each other leads the better critics to hit the right nails on the head, and not miss them, as Mr. White uniformly does. There is an expressive word, drawn from University life in America, which exactly describes the mental condition of such writers as Mr. White. At Harvard and elsewhere, when a student passes out of the freshman stage and enters on his second year of study, he becomes what is termed a "Sophomore," and the attitude of mind characteristic of one who has reached this point in his education, and not got beyond it, is aptly termed "sophomoric." One of the noticeable features in the Sophomore is that he pronounces with much gravity, and ex cathedra, his opinion on matters which when he is better instructed, he finds out that he has not understood at all. What, muses nature persons who may listen to him is most of all the solemnity with which he gives his opinion, and the weight which he seems to attach to it. If Mr. White could have treated is story in the manner of Mr. Mark Twain, it would not have been a bad one; and, thus treated, he could have allowed himself to bring in anything unreal or incongruous that he pleased without spoiling the effect. But Mr. White is not Mr. Mark Twain. There is not a spark of humour or fun in the whole book. It is meant to give, so far as it goes, an essentially accurate picture of what English society is and of its attitude towards Americans; and this picture is not only false, but has not even the semblance of reality. For these reasons we cannot recommend Mr. White's book to those Americans who may wish to inform themselves about England, though we can heartily recommend Mr. Adams's to those Englishmen who want to know something about America.—*Saturday Review*.

DRESS REFORM.

A number of patriotic ladies in New York and the Eastern States of America are organising a scheme for the expulsion of Parisian fashions from the United States. Many of their husbands have indeed for a long time "agitated" privately with the same object, but with inconspicuous results. But now that the ladies have taken up the question, there appears to be no doubt in the minds of our New York contemporaries that they will carry it through. The present dependence upon Paris is regarded in the light of a strong reflection upon the taste and originality of American women, and a slur upon their patriotism. If America is to beat the world in everything, the female portion of its society must do their duty, and start a national costume of its own. The exact form which the new costume will assume has not been decided. That it is to be something clearly distinguishable, "at a hundred paces," from the Parisian atrocities now in vogue is the first essential stipulated by the supporters of the scheme. Not a word, however, is said as to its being more economical, which will hardly please the husbands, and, as "any nearer approach to the hideousness of male attire" was unanimously deprecated, Mrs. E.M. King and our other dress reformers in this country will hardly hail the movement as one in the right direction. No "balloon expansions" on the one hand, or "eelskin fixings"—by which is presumably intended the tight dresses of two years ago—on the other, are to be permitted. High heels are to be abolished, and wasp waists tabooed; and inside this circle of restrictions the ingenuity of American women is expected to evolve a national American costume, which shall be at once "elegant and original characteristic of the youth of the great continent, and typical of its leading position among the nations of the world." The idea may be a good one; but, seeing how human ingenuity has been taxed for ages to find something new for female fashions—and has never found it—we shall be very much surprised if the movement ever makes much progress beyond the columns of the New York Press.—*Globe*.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Oct. 26.)

Admiralty, Oct. 23.

Sub-Lieut. W. C. Pakenham has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 21st Oct., 1883.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Oct. 26.)

War Office, Pall Mall, October 26.

Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. A. P. Wyllie, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay.

Lieut. J. M. Simpson to be Capt., vice G. C. Wynne, promoted.

Lieut. R. A. G. Harrison to be Capt., vice B. O. Cochrane, resigned.

Lieut. R. C. Foster to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment as an Instr. at the Rl. Mily. Academy, Woolwich.

Regimental Districts.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W.W. Lynch, from Lieut.-C
Comdg. the 53rd Regtl. Dist. (The King's Shropsh
Light Infy.), to be Lieut.-Col., to command the
Regtl. Dist.,(the Queen's Royal West Surrey Re
vice Col. T. F. Lloyd, whose period of service in
appointment is about to expire.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. N. Fendall, from ha
to be Lieut.-Col. to command the 53rd Reg
(the King's Shropshire Light Inf.), vice C
Lynch.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. F. Gregorie,
half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to comd. the
Dist. (the Royal Sussex Regt.), vic
Shiffner, deceased.

Royal Mily. College, Lieut. R. Wyn
be an Instr.

Half-pay, Capt. H. A. Rigg, from
Major.

Memorandum.

The local rank of Capt. in E
Lieut. H. Humphreys, the Wel
Gazette of 24th Nov. 1882, to be
whilst holding the appointme
Mounted Infy. in that country.

India Office, 26th O

The Queen has approved of
the Service of the underm
H. M.'s Ind. Milly. Forces
Lieut.-Col. and Brev. C
Bengal S. C.
Lieut.-Col. R. F. Angelo,
Lieut.-Col. R. C. Evanso
The Queen has approv
Officer being permitted
Lieut. John B. De la
S. C.

The undermention
honorary rank on
To be Major-Ge
Roberts, of the B
To be Cols.—L
S. C. Lieut.-C

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* *Mr. Washington Adams in England*. By Richard Grant White. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1883.
Our American Cousins. By W. E. Adams. London: Walter Scott, 1883.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegrams of yesterday's date, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan has advanced to 102⅞, a rise of ⅜. There is no change in other Government securities. Money is unaltered. Three months' Indian bills are discountable in the open market at ¾, and four months' at ⅝ per cent. below the Bank of England's rate. Bank stock is weaker. Oriental Bank shares have fallen to £10-10s.; Chartereds £22: Mercantiles £16-10s.: Hongkongs £55.

In the General Produce markets Linseed is firm, and the price of Calcutta to arrive via Canal is 3d. per quarter higher. Soft White Wheat No. 1 on the spot is 1d. per cental lower. There is no alteration in other quotations.

The Sheep Skin sales closed yesterday at 1d. per lb. lower for Madras heavy weights. The total number of Skins sold is 450,000.

The Manchester Piece-goods market closed quiet and easier. Prices of Shirtings have given way 1½d. per piece.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull. Surats irregular and in favour of buyers; arrivals dull. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 700 bales Surats. Prices are unaltered. In New York Midding Uplands on the spot remain unchanged, but "futures" for the month of February are one point higher—say 10·77 cents. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Monday....	1,815,000	1,763,000	1,665,000
Tuesday's receipts..................	31,000	33,000	36,000
Total since 1st Sept..............	1,846,000	1,796,000	1,701,000

EXCHANGE is very quiet, and in the absence of bills as cover, the Banks are not keen drawers at current quotations. It is reported that 35 lakhs were sold in London yesterday by the Indian Railways on Dividend account. Demand at 1s. 7 15-32d. telegraphic at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7 17-32d. With a continued demand for money in Calcutta, the Council Telegraphic Transfers will in all likelihood mainly be taken up on that city at full rates, considering the present state of the market. Calcutta unaltered at 1s.-7½d. Telegraphic Transfer.

Bank Bills on Demand ....1s. 7 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer....1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. three months' sight....... 1s. 7 21-32d.
Credits, do. do. ...1s. 7 25-32d.
Francs do. do. ...fcs. 2·08¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER steady:—4 per cents. Rs. 98⅞: 4½ per cents. Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—Colaba Land and Press shares are in demand at Rs. 790. Berars, Bombay Cottons, Mofussils and Prince of Wales have advanced to Rs. 580, Rs. 1,125, Rs. 415 and Rs. 640 respectively. The strong feeling for Mill stock still continues, and rates have further risen Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Alliances were placed at Rs. 930; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,040; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 530; Framjee Petits at Rs. 955; Gordons at Rs. 775; Hindostans at Rs. 1,070; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,250; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,192½; Khataos at Rs. 1,082½; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,030: Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,390; Nationals at Rs. 980; and Orientals at Rs. 725. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have declined to Rs. 4,335. Kemp and Company's shares have improved to Rs 330.

COTTON.—The market remains quiet and we have not heard of any important transactions. Prices, however, close in favour of buyers.

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee..............................	F.G.	Rs. 173-174
Do.	Good ,,	168
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	162
Dhollera	F.G. ,,	172
Do.	Good ,,	167
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	160
Western	Good ,,	156
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	148
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. ,,	164
Compta	,,	142
New Machine-ginned Broach....	Good ,,	210-211 Mar.
Do. Oomrawuttee......................	Good ,,	180-182 Feb. Mar.
Do. Bengal	Good ,,	148 Dec.
Do. do	F.G. ,,	154 ,,

LINSEED.—The demand is on a somewhat improved scale, and with an advance in home prices, business on the spot has been done at Rs. 5-12½ per cwt,

RAPESEED.—There is very little inquiry, but as supplies from the interior are limited holders are firm. We quote:—Guzerat Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 per cwt. Cawnpore Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-8: Brown Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7.

WHEAT.—Continues in moderate request without any change in quotations.

FREIGHTS.—We have no alteration of importance to report. For Liverpool *via* Canal, Wheat can be booked at 20s. Measurement 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. London 20s. for Weight: 23s. 9d. for Cotton. Adriatic Ports Rs. 12½.

PIECE-GOODS are dull in sympathy with the Manchester market, but there is no material change in prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay........	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	92

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 35	790
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 14	387½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,125
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.......	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,10	Rs. 100	1,235
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	380
Bellary....................	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545xd
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	Rs. 65	580
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co ..	1,400	250	all	10	68
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,125
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,250
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,390
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,600	350	2,500xd
French Press Co........	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	600	250	250	Rs. 15	315xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	415
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	215
Prince of W. Press ..	500	......	500	100	640
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	570
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,250
Sassoon Press Co	300	[illegible]	500	25	500
Holkart's Press Co ...	450	[illegible]		65	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	60	..	95
Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	495
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1138	100	100	Rs. 5	110 99
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,335
Do. New Shares ...		500	300	...	879
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3500
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	..	6 p.ct.	107
Cash Bazaar............	1,500	100	100	..	111
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.............	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	—	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90 p. s.	35
Kemp & Co., Ld......	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	330
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	
rince of Wales Fire nsurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350
oon GoldMg Co Ld.	30,000A	10	10	..	2½
Do. do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
dy & Co. Ld.......	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	108
hone Co., Ld. ...	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	17
her & Co., Ld....	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,200
r & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	all	15	175

PING INTELLIGENCE.

M. Davis, 1,023 tons, Captain C. K. to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

Lord Macduff, 505 tons, Captain sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast. y, 1,480 tons, Captain E. Stewart, r Akyab in ballast.

S. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile, 916 Doert, arrived in harbour yester- Gulf, with a general cargo, 259 orses, 124 syces, and the follow- r. and Mrs. M. H. Hoosein ssoon, Mr. M. Yoossoof, Mr. tephen.

steamer Sirdhana, 1,972 tons, iled yesterday for Coast and l cargo, and the following Addison, Mr. Robert H. and Miss Birdwood, Miss and 73 deck.

LS.

From.

London, Oct. 18.

Nov. 12.

Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Abyssinia (s)........	Clark	Persian Gulf.
	Khundalla (s)	Loutit	London, &c.
	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool.
	Sirdhana (s)	Barker........	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Irby, Stewart, to Akyab.
Ship C. M. Davis, Trefry, to Moulmein.
Barque Lord Macduff, Tallock, to Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Colombo, to Marseilles.
Steamer Nerbudda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
9	City of London (s).	Black	Liverpool, Oct. 6.
	Hereford	Gordon	Queensland, Sept. 14.
	Victoria Regina .	Cawsey	Liverpool, July 23.
10	Battle Abbey	Banks	Liverpool, July 23.
	Breadalbane.........	Roy	Rio Janeiro, Sept. 3.
	Bertram Rigby ..	Higgins	Liverpool, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9.—Ship British Empire.
Nov. 10.—Steamers Chanda and Bassein, Ship Tweedsdale.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
11	Henzada (s)	....	Penang.
12	Khedive (s)	....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Thessaly (s)—5 crates earthenware, Cassum Ameer.

Mount Lebanon (s)—8 cases plate glass, Babajee Gopal; 125 boxes bar soap, Byramjee Shapoorjee: 50 cases copper sheets, Lalldass Chibildass.

FROM LONDON.

City of Carthage s—150 barrels alum, Adamjee Bhayjee.

Canara s—8 cases champagne and 20 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—7 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Rohilla s—30 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Goa s—50 cases sherry, Manockjee Bhicajee.

Khundalla s—21 cases whiskey 21 cases Oldtom 15 cases port and 5 cases sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Surat s—9 cases colors, C. Macdonald and Co; 15, cases paper, Gaitha Dossa.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Surat s—15 cases champagne, Remington and Co.

R. Rubittino s—15 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR

Kaiser-i-Hind s—15 cases provisions and 7 cases portwine, M. J. deMello; 100 cases copper and 125 cases yellow metal sheets, Wallace and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—118 bales cotton, Damjee Megjee and Co; 25 bales hemp, R. Balchund; 400 cwts bones, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 60 cwts bones, K. Nensey; 60 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Katruck and Co; 53 bales cotton, Bhanjee Gopaljiee.

Eden Hall s—106 bales cotton, Heeralall Gunshamdass; 800 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 30 bales cotton Chuttoo Topun; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 1,000 cwts rice, Vussonjee Naronjee and Co; 1,012 cwts rice, Dayall Bhimjee; 425 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Graham s—2,003¼ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 11 cwts cardamoms, Padapa Soda; 19 bales skins, S. Moloobhoy; 5 bales skins, H. Dharsey; 13 bales skins, J. Purdhan; 10 bales skins, S. Rumjanally; 17 bales hides, D. Fazul; 1,050 cwts bones, Janmohomed and Peerbhoy; 337 cwts coir yarn, H. S. Sallaymahomed; 125 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 9 bales hides, Mahomed Corjee; 3,000 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.

Anger s—237½ cwts coir yarn, H. Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 6001 cwts rapeseed, 6,000 cwts linseed, 3,001½ cwts poppysed, and 6,003 cwts groundnuts, Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mount Lebanon s—3,562¼ cwts rapeseed and 3,251 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers; 350 cwts horns, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 10 bales skins, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—2,001 cwts castor seed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

China s—600 bales cotton 4,000½ cwts gingellyseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,000 cwts gingellyseed 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 9,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 11,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co. 234 cwts castor oil and 5,000 empty bottles, F. Bozzoni.

FOR HAVRE.

Altnacraig s—650 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China s—100 tons old iron, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co.

Colombo s—6,000 cwts gingellyseed 5,000 cwts mowra seed and 5,000 cwts mowra flowers, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts gingellyseed 600 cwts mowra seed and 2,600 cwts mowra flowers, F. Sauquet and Co; 357½ cwts gingellyseed, 780 cwts mowra seed and 2,400 cwts mowra flowers, Vussonjee Narranjee and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat 2,959½ cwts poppyseed, 4,333¼ cwts gingellyseed, and 3,945 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co; 2,400 cwts wheat Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tybjee and Co; 166 cwts coir yarn, Hurjdars Goculdass; 10 pots rosa oil, Hajee Mahomed Ebram and Mahomed Jaffer; 1,000 cwts wheat Nupoo Nensee.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—32 cwts cloves, E. L. Moolchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Roper, Major, N. Stafford, on leave, from Mount Aboo.

Trevor, Lieut.-Col. S. C., from leave, from England.

Baker, Col., 2nd Bengal L. I., from leave, from England.

Yates, Major, 3rd Madras L. C., from leave, from England.

Cleghorn, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.

Hancock, Major, Political Dept., from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 14.

Hogg, Brigadier General, on duty, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Baker, Col., 2nd Bengal L. I., on duty, to Barrackpore.

NOVEMBER 14.

Roper, Major, N. Stafford., from leave, to Mount Aboo.

Addison Surg. on duty, to Vingorla

Raitt, Lieut. Leinster on duty, to Fyzabad

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. BAYLEY Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 15.

The regiment will parade on Saturday next, the 17th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. All members are requested to be punctual as the regiment will march away from the Town Hall punctually at 5 p.m. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., will have their fares paid, those coming after will have to pay their own fares. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

There will be practice for all Buglers ever Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6-30 a.m., at the Oval near the Bandstand.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting, will be held at Head-quarters this (Thursday) evening at 5 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 231, dated 16th Oct. 1883, Mr. L. A. Light, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to the Saugor-Katni-Bilaspur Railway Survey.

Mr. C. W. Hodson, Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Saugor-Katni-Bilaspur Railway Survey.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 254, dated 26th Oct. 1883, Mr. R. E. Nelson, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, sub pro tem., is posted to the Saugor-Kanti-Bilaspur Railway Survey.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 259, dated 31st Oct. 1883, Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

Mr. J. P. Hogan, Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Rewari-Ferozepore to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 253, dated 25th Oct. 1883, Mr. R. Woolcombe, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

Mr. P. T. S. Large, Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade, sub pro tem., is granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India leave for 9 months in extension of the furlough granted to him in Director-Genl. of Railway's Notification No. 22, dated 13th March 1883.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 266, dated 1st Nov. 1883, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, is posted to the Saugor-Katni-Bilaspur Railway Survey.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 5.)

2nd Battn. Liverpool Regt.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Major William Stancomb Sinkins is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension to which he is entitled, with effect from the 18th Oct. 1883.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. H. A. Carleton, supernumerary on the establishment 10th Bengal Lancers, to be Squdn. Officer, on probation, vice Plowden, seconded for service in the Assam Police.

Major W. H. Browne, S. C., on return from sick leave, is reappointed Comdt. of Fort Michni, from 22nd Oct. 1883.

Major A. D. Anderson, R. A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Bangalore, and join I Battery, 3rd Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

Lieut. S. L. Cotton, 2nd Battn. Liverpool Regt., having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal S.C., is directed to revert to his regiment, pending the orders of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C.

With the sanction of Govt., the C.-in-C. is pleased to direct the following posting in the Army Musketry Staff:—Capt. A. J. A. Wright, 1st Battn. East Lancashire Regt., to officiate as Depy. Assist. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry in the 3rd Circle, vice Major J. E. Baines, resigned, with effect from the 31st Oct. 1883.

The non-commissioned officers named below have been awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuities of £5 each on discharge:—Garrison Sergt. Major J. Munden, Allahabad; and Sergt. George Turner, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Lucknow.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. W. Hanna, (N Batty. B Bgde.) for twelve months, on medl. certificate

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut.-Col. M. P. Blake, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. (Adjt.) A. C. Christopher, for twelve months on medical certificate.

2nd Battn. Royal Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. W. Houghton, for six months, on private affairs.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
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SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano......Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 750
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Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 6 ,, or ,, 1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

PALM—MERRICKS—October 18, at Mount Grange, Edinburgh, by the Rev. W. L. Reach, J. Lloyd E. Palm, Deputy Commissioner of Customs China, eldest son of the Rev. J. D. Palm, National Scotch Church, Rotterdam to Jane Cumming Merricks, daughter of the late Thomas A. H. Merricks of Roslin.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—November 10, at Secunderabad, the wife of E. Brooke Anderson, Captain. 24th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, of a daughter.

HEWETT—November 7, at Nowshera, the wife of Lieut. W. S. Hewett, 8th Regiment N. I., of a son.

STRANGE—November 11, at Somerford, Adyar, Mrs. Lumisden Strange, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FISH—McDIARMID—November 6, at Darjeeling, by the Rev. Archd. Turnbull, B. D., (brother-in-law of the bride,) William Fish, M. A., Professor of English, the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, to Christina Hugh, daughter of the late Rev. Hugh McDiarmid, D. D., Minister of Callander, Perthshire, N. B.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1883.

LORD NORTHBROOK has authoritatively enumerated the modifications which will be made in the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill when it is brought once more before the Supreme Legislative Council. Our readers will not be taken by surprise at the enumeration. Some two months since we stated what was intended. The Bill will be restricted in its operation to the case of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, and a clause will be added giving effect to a suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice of Madras, that a right of applying to the High Court for a change of venue should be conferred on Europeans and natives alike. This right indeed exists now, but it is rendered nugatory in most cases by the fact that the lower court is under no obligation to suspend its action while the application to the superior court is in progress. A slight alteration of an existing clause in the Criminal Procedure Code will enable any defendant who dreads injustice to establish a case for a change of venue. This is substantially what we ourselves recommended when the hopelessness of expecting that the Government could give way on the principle of the Bill became evident. But our suggestion had, we think, in one respect the advantage of that of Sir Charles Turner, inasmuch as it would have made it optional with the lower court itself, upon a *primâ facie* case for transfer being presented, to send the defendant before another tribunal. The High Court would under this plan have been applied to only where the lower court declared that a *primâ facie* case for transfer had not been made out. However, practically the effect will be the same, though the process of formally applying in all cases to the High Court will involve some trouble and expense which under our scheme would, in nine cases out of ten, have been saved. However, since the Bill is to be confined in its operation to cases coming before Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, the necessity for providing a self-acting procedure for attaining a change of venue is of less importance than it might otherwise have been. Of course, the clause in the Bill, as it originally stood, which by implication rendered Europeans who are not in the civil service ineligible for the position of justice of the peace, will be eliminated. It was never the intention of the Government to create such a disability, and when the operation of the clause as first drafted was pointed out its omission was made certain. Now the Bill is of the narrowest compass. It has been brought within the limits it first contemplated when action was taken on Sir Ashley Eden's famous letter. The notion that Sir Ashley has repudiated his share in the genesis of the Bill is altogether erroneous. The letter which he wrote to a friend in Calcutta after the outbreak of the agitation simply referred to the well-known fact that his proposal was that the Government of India should legislate for the removal of disabilities from Native Civilians who had attained the position of Session Judges or District Magistrates. In so far as the Bill aimed at that result he fully approved of it; and even in its larger scope he was one of those who in the India Office gave it a general approval. Possibly the remarkable success which appears to be now attending the mission of Mr. Atkins to the working-men of England may alter Sir Ashley Eden's views. The success achieved by that missionary is one of the most striking phenomena of the day. The Defence Association favours us this morning with a telegram, which shows that in Westminster, as in Monmouth, large meetings, apparently composed of Liberals, unanimously condemn the Bill upon hearing what Mr. Atkins has to urge against it. The working-men are not always unanimous in such matters, but at times their unanimity is wonderful. Our own opinion is the same as that of our London correspondent, that in trusting to this propaganda, which has suddenly shown itself so suspiciously facile, the Defence Association is leaning on a broken reed. The true opinion of the working classes was expressed in the vote of the conference of railway servants addressed by Mr. Atkins in Edinburgh. Any one who knows how pronounced is the Radicalism—not to say the Republicanism—of the typical working-man in England, will doubt the possibility of his being converted by Mr. Atkins' eloquence to a different way of thinking. Mr. Atkins and those who put their faith in the conversion of the English democracy to the views he represents, are likely to find themselves very roughly disillusioned before the campaign so rashly undertaken, be brought to a close. Anyhow Lord Northbrook in his speech seems to be strangely oblivious of the fact that Mr. Atkins is carrying all before him in town and country.

THE changes contemplated in the Bombay Municipality in connection with the new local self-government scheme are at present under the consideration of the Corporation. The reports of three Sub-Committees of the Corporation have been submitted. These are:—1. The departments of administration which the Municipality should ask Government to hand over for management; 2, the proposals of Government to transfer the charge of primary education to the Municipality; and 3, what amendments in the Municipal Acts may, in the opinion of the Corporation, be desirable in connection with the new local self-government scheme. The whole of the proposed changes are embraced in these reports; we may therefore conveniently consider the reports in the order stated. Under the first report the Sub-Committee recommend that the following institutions, works, and miscellaneous departments should be transferred to the Municipality—the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, five Anglo-Vernacular schools, primary schools, the provision of aid to indigenous schools, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the custody of three statues, three gardens, the Esplanade estate, the management and control of liquor licences and of public land conveyances. This is not a very formidable list, and will not at present involve the Corporation in any great expenditure. Two hospitals, namely, the European General and the Goculdas Tejpal, were recommended by Government for transfer to the Municipality, but the Committee are of opinion that only the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital should be taken over. This transfer will only involve an additional expenditure of the pay of the Surgeon, as the Corporation already contributes the whole of the remainder of the cost of maintenance. As regards the transfer of educational institutions, the Committee appear desirous of confining the present liability of the Corporation to schools for primary education. In this report the Sub-Committee "recommend the Corporation to ask Government to include the whole of the sum now levied from them for the police in the grant of additional revenue, which Government have been invited by the Government of India to make, in view of the large additions that have been, or are to be, made to provincial funds by the Imperial authority. The Corporation in its turn should undertake to relieve Municipal taxpayers of the present police rate." Mr. Geary and Mr. Grant dissented from this recommendation; the former, on the ground "that it is idle to expect that the Government will accede to a request to include the whole sum now paid by the Corporation for the police in the grant of additional revenue, the Corporation making no equivalent payment and not giving up to Government any equivalent amount of revenue. The Government of India has expressly stated that when the police charges are removed, charges under some other head to an equivalent amount shall be laid upon the Municipalities." The report of the majority of the Sub-Committee has already been approved by the Corporation. It remains to be seen how Government will deal with the recommendation. The second report of the Sub-Committee of the Corporation concerns the proposals of Government to transfer the charge of primary education to the Municipality. This report is brief, and contains a draft scheme for the constitution of a School Board. The board is "to consist of eight members of whom not less than four must be members of the Corporation. The board shall be elected by the Corporation in like manner as Town Councillors are elected, and the members shall be entitled to a fee of Rs. 15 for each attendance." It is perhaps wise that the Corporation should feel its way in taking over schools and should begin with the least expensive institutions, such as primary schools. Even in these schools there is considerable room for extending education to the poorer classes, and we believe there is an influential party in the Corporation ready to sanction the necessary expenditure in this direction. The third report of the sub-committee concerns such amendments in the existing Municipal Acts as appear to be desirable in connection with the new local self-government scheme. These amendments are very numerous and swell the report to 44 pages. It is upon these proposed amendments that discussion may be anticipated. Mr. Geary was chairman of this Sub-Committee, and Professor Peterson the only other European member. The six native members were representative men well acquainted with the existing Municipal Acts. We can only afford to glance briefly at the chief recommendations of the Sub-Committee. The first proposal is that the number of members of the Corporation should be increased from 64 to 72, to be elected thus:—

By rate-payers....................................	36
By the Justices....................................	24
By Fellows of the University	2
By the Chamber of Commerce..................	2
Appointed by Government.....................	8

The principle upon which an increase in the number of members of the Corporation has been recommended, is that it is admirable to preserve the proportion between the members and the Corporation originally existing and that an increase of the population which has taken place since the Corporation was established in 1865. It is proposed to reduce the number of Government nominees from 16 to 8, to increase the rate-payers' members from 32 to 36, and the Justices' members from 16 to 24, giving 2 representatives to the University and 2 to the Chamber of Commerce. It is proposed to extend the franchise for the election of members of the Corporation to all graduates of Universities, whether of arts, law, medicine, or engineering, and to all barristers, advocates, solicitors, vakeels, and pleaders of the High Court. The cumulative system of voting is recommended. An absence from meetings of the Corporation for six consecutive months will cause a member of the Corporation to lose his seat. The Sub-Committee rejected a proposal that was made, that the Municipal Commissioner should be Chairman of the Town Council, and that the Council should share with that officer the responsibility of the executive administration. The reasons given by the Sub-Committee for rejecting this proposal appear to be unanswerable. Such a Council would never work satisfactorily. The Sub-Committee recommend that the Town Council should elect the Chairman of that body as is the practice in the Corporation. The Corporation have always complained of the nomination of the Chairman of the Town Council by Government, and now that the office has come to be regarded as the right of an official member of the Council, the feeling is more decided than ever in favour of the right of election by the Council. There is no office in the Corporation that requires a more thorough and complete acquaintance with the details of the municipal administration, and the wants of every part of the city than that of Chairman of the Town Council. The Chairman is a very useful officer indeed, and his work is onerous and responsible enough to engage a good deal of his time and attention. The Chairman of the Council should therefore be a very competent officer, and if fees are to be allowed for attendance at meetings his fee should be four, instead of two, gold mohurs. The Sub-committee are of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should be the executive officer, and should continue to be nominated by Government; not necessarily from the covenanted or uncovenanted service of Government. We are strongly of opinion that, however the nomination may be made, the appointment should be for a period of not less than seven years. The details of the duties of the executive of our Municipality are very numerous, and are becoming more numerous and more responsible every year. Time is required to understand these details, and experience is wanted in order to know, not only the necessities of the city, but the order in which these necessities should be supplied. For many years to come expensive works will be required, and it must be difficult for a new Commissioner to know personally where the shoe pinches most. He is beset by applications from without, and burdened by applications from the members of his own staff, each in his individual department setting up rival claims to priority of sanction. Nothing but a personal knowledge of every part of the city can preserve a Commissioner from being wrongly influenced. This personal knowledge of the city is the more necessary, considering how implicitly the Corporation is prepared to trust to the experience of its chief executive officer. Large schemes are sanctioned, large loans taken up, in the full assurance that everything has been done that should be done before the schemes are submitted to the Corporation. This implicit trust may be a virtue in the Corporation, but unless the Commissioner, as we have said, is well experienced and holds his subordinate officers well in hand the early days of a non-Commissioner may be days of disappointment, perhaps of regret. In the nomination of the past Municipal Commissioners for this city there is little or nothing to object to. The gentlemen who have filled the office have been good administrators and have given satisfaction, but the tenure of office of the best officers has always been far too short. The Sub-Committee recommend that contracts for sums above Rs. 3,000 should have the previous sanction of the Town Council.

From this *resumé* of the changes proposed in the constitution of the Corporation and in the details of administration, it will be seen that no very great reform has been found necessary. Government will probably accept all the changes which the Corporation is likely to propose, except perhaps in the proposed financial adjustments, and especially in regard to the transfer of the police expenditure. It is only under the head of Education that any important change is contemplated. The Corporation has always evinced a regard for education, especially for the extension of primary education, including industrial education, though it has never had an opportunity of showing its appreciation of this form of practical popular instruction. Industrial schools are much more in favour than public hospitals, and it seems a pity that the Sub-committee, which has reported in the changes necessary to be made in the Municipal Acts, has not introduced a clause for enabling the Corporation to aid, if not to manage, one or more institutions which are likely to be productive of vast good to a very large number of people. It is well enough perhaps to leave such institutions to be developed by the wealthy and the charitable, but in view of the very backward state of nearly all handicrafts in this city, the most important means of practical education seems to be that which will enable the pupils to earn their bread in the surest possible way.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF arrived at the Byculla railway station at 8-45 a.m. yesterday from Malligaum. His Excellency was accompanied by Brigadier General Hogg, Quartermaster-General, and Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

CARLYLE AND CHISHOLM ANSTEY.

MRS. CARLYLE, writing on 10th September, 1838, to her husband about the sale of "Sartor" and the various opinions regarding it, makes the following remarks about the late Mr. Chisholm Anstey, which may interest our readers:—

> The individual most agog about it seems to be the young Catholic, whose name, I now inform and beg you to remember, is Mr. T. Chisholm Anstey. He sat with me one forenoon, last week, for a whole hour and a half, rhapsodising about you all the while; a most judicious young Catholic, as I ever saw or dreamt of. We had been "in retreat," as they call it, for three weeks—that is to say, in some Jesuit *La Trappe* establishment in the north of England—absolutely silent, which he was sure you would be glad to hear; and he is going back at Christmas to hold his peace for three weeks more! He has written an article on you, for the *Dublin Review*, which is to be sent to me as soon as published, and the Jesuits, he says, are enchanted with all they find in you. Your "opinions about sacrifice, &c., &c., are entirely conformable to theirs!" I told Mr. Chisholm Anstey I could not give him the lecture book, as I was copying it. "You copying it!" he exclaimed in enthusiasm; "indeed you shall not have that toil. I will copy it for you; it will be a pleasure to me to write them all a second time!" So you may give him the ten shillings; for he actually took away the book, and what I had done of it, *par vive force!* I wish some other of your admirers would carry off the bed-curtains by *vive force*; and finish them also,

THE ILLUMINATION PROGRAMME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the particulars given in your columns this morning touching the illumination of the principal streets and buildings in the Fort, on the evening of the 22nd instant, no mention whatever is made regarding the lighting of Elphinstone-circle Garden and the Town Hall. Are these to be altogether left in cimmerian darkness? If so, they will stand out in marked contrast with the surrounding illuminations in Elphinstone-circle. During the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, thanks to the taste and energy of Mr. Arthur Crawford, the Circle garden was most elaborately illuminated, so much so, that it presented almost a fairy-like appearance. Of course, a similar display is presently out of the question. But surely a reasonably modest expenditure ought not to be grudged for the lighting of the garden. As to the Town Hall. It would be a grave omission to leave out in the cold this most public of all public buildings. It was lighted up on two previous occasions of royal visits. There is not a building in the Fort which presents so grand an appearance as the civic hall when its exterior is artistica [illegible] illumined. The stately Doric pillars and the [illegible] flights of stairs come out in all the relief [illegible] peculiarly their own. If Elphinstone-ci [illegible] neighbourhood is to be viewed with [illegible] its many artistic charms to be app [illegible] illumination of the Town Hall is [illegible] It will be a grave neglect on t [illegible] ties to allow the Circle ga [illegible] most popular civic build [illegible] darkness after sunse [illegible] There is another [illegible] to be looked after. T [illegible] line of route mapped o [illegible] Town Hall to Bazaar Gate- [illegible] done to light up this portio [illegible] yards in length? It begins a [illegible] Mercantile Bank, and ends wit [illegible] Tower where Bazaar Gate-street pr [illegible] If the citizens are asked to be loya [illegible] entrusted with the general illuminatio [illegible] of route in the Fort ought to see that t [illegible] Duke's cortege is not made to pass along this strip of the street without some attempt at light, as there is ordinarily nothing but "darkness visible" there despite the half-a-dozen gas lamps that meet one's eyes at unusually lengthy intervals. If the Duke and the Duchess are to have a view by light of modern Bombay, it is as well they should have a glimpse of the ancient barrack tructure of a by-gone century by way of contrast. I trust that the omissions pointed out will be attended to.

D.

THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT AT AGRA AND MOOLTAN.

THE *Englishman's* correspondent at Agra writes, November 9:—My telegrams will have told you of the feud existing between Mussulmans and Hindus. This has been growing for some years past, and several months ago opinions were expressed that the presented Mohorrum would not pass without bloodshed and riot. Happily these fears have not been realised, though the tension is extreme. The local authorities, to avoid the chance of a disturbance, seem to have leaned towards the side of the Mahammadans,, who are numerically the weaker of the two. An order prohibiting Hindu processions from passing anywhere near the tazzias has given general offence to the Hindu. The road, they say, is public property, and if the tazzia, which represents a bier, is allowed to pass along it, why should not a Hindu bridegroom with a peacock's father in his cap? Yesterday was the feast of Gorochurn, in which it is the custom to take gaily-attired cattle through the streets, but owing to the Magistrate's order no procession was allowed along the main roads of the city. The Hindus were, however, told that they might have a procession somewhere near the Taj. This proposal, to their heated imaginations, seemed to add insult to injury, for the Burning Ghat is near the Taj, and suspicions arose that the locality had been suggested by some one in the Mahammadan interest for the express purpose of wounding their feelings. Be that as it may, they insist that the Gorochurn, being a joyous festival, could only be properly celebrated in the crowded thoroughfares of the city, and not in an out-of-the-way corner by the banks of the river. When, therefore, the Magistrate's order prohibiting the procession was made known, the Hindus resolved on making such a demonstration as would cause an impression on the authorities.

The City of Agra contains 140,000 inhabitants, the bulk of whom are Hindus, and throughout this vast community not a single article of food or clothing has been bought and sold during the last thirty-six hours. The cotton bazaar, which is the greatest in the North-West Provinces, has been chiefly closed, and half-a-dozen hydraulic steam presses, with their staff of European Agents and Engineers, are for the time being thrown out of work. The streets, which are usually thronged with crowds of busy people hurrying to and fro, are all but deserted, the shops on either side are fast barred and padlocked, while the few faces that are to be seen bear the sulky, surly look of men who are out of temper and ready for an explosion. An enterprising pleader who had started a flour mill some few months ago, saw the whole of his stock of flour readily bought up yesterday. A few Mahammadan vendors who have goods for sale have done a roaring trade in the last two days; but the bulk of the stock of food is in the hands of the Hindus, and these seem determined not to give way till some concession is made by the authorities to their demands for throwing open the thoroughfares to their processions. That of the Gorochurn can no longer be celebrated this year, the time having passed. It has, in fact, been snuffed out by the disputes of the last three days, and the Hindus contend that, the Mahammadan calendar varying with every year, every Hindu festival will be snuffed out in the same way, and the people compelled, from sheer worry, to become Christians. In such heated talk do men of sober years indulge. It is openly asserted that the local authorities have fallen under Mahammadan influence, and that fear, or some cause even more unworthy, is at the bottom of the measures that have lately been adopted.

As was noted the other day, there has been some little excitement at Mooltan over the old question of Hindus *v.* Mussulmans; but this was only to be expected at this time of year, and it is hoped that that very thing will pass off quietly. As it happened, this year the Hindu feasts of Gopi Ashtami and Kans Lila fell on the seventh and ninth of the ten days of the Mohurrum mourning. The chief feature of the Gopi Ashtami feast consists of a harmless feeding of cows, painting them, and marching two boys, dressed as Ram Chand and Lachman, amongst them. These ceremonies were performed on Thursday night (8th-9th instant). The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. E. O'Brien, C.S., and Mr. Jackson, the District Superintendent of Police, were present throughout; and all went off well. The Kans Lila was to take place on Saturday; but owing, no doubt, to the influence of the Deputy Commissioner, the Hindu community consented to forego the ceremonies connected with it. The Kans Lila festival is intended to celebrate the slaughter of a saint, named Kans, by Krisha, and the people go about saying "*Mara Kans dur se*," "He killed Kans from afar of." Some ill-conditioned Multanie had conspired to go about calling out "*Mara Kans sur se*;" a line whose only meaning could have been to annoy Mahodens. However, the Gosain of the Bahariji Mandar, from which the Kans Lila usually starts, agreed that the ceremony should be waived this year; and no little credit is due to Mr. O. Brien, the Deputy Commissioner, for the fact with which he has arranged the affair. On Sunday (yesterday), the Tazias were to have been taken out by the Shiah Mussulmans; and this, of course, is always rather a ticklish business, as the Shiahs have Sunni Mussulmans and Wahabis, as well as Hindus, opposed to them. The police in the city, however, have been strengthened; the leading men of all the sects have expressed the most pacific intention; and the local authorities hope that all will go off well.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE MISSING GUNBOAT.

THE authorities at the Admiralty were yesterday (October 26), engaged for some time in making inquiries respecting the supposed loss of Her Majesty's schooner Undine, which, according to a Reuter's telegram, left Mozambique on the 31st of August for Tamatave, and up to Wednesday had not since been heard of. The result of the inquiries is that the following official information respecting the matter has been issued from the Admiralty:—

"With reference to the telegram in the papers respecting Her Majesty's schooner Undine, Admiral Sir William Hewett reported under date, Sept. 10, from Zanzibar that the vessel left Mozambique for Tamatave on the 31st August, and was to return to Mozambique, whence she would be recalled to Zanzibar. Sir William Hewett reports, Oct. 23, that calm and light winds have prevailed during the month of September. This may probably account for the length of the passage, the Undine being a sailing vessel. Sir William Hewett reports having despatched four vessels to examine the islands and coasts of Madagascar. Mail communication with the Undine has been uncertain; and there is no telegraph to Madagascar. It is quite possible that she may be carrying out her orders and will not be heard of for some time."—*Standard.*

[illegible] v. 14.

[illegible] n. Three [illegible] Maharajah's [illegible] ing stairs. The [illegible] ceroy to the State [illegible] bounds the Governor of [illegible] Justice of Kashmere and [illegible] companied him. The Prime [illegible] urree, and thence to Jummoo. [illegible] Kashmere accompanies the viceregal [illegible] Barmula. Colonel St. John goes [illegible] the Kohala boundary of Kashmere terri-[illegible] Large crowds assembled on both banks of the river. The Viceroy and party left under a salute of thirty-one guns in four State barges with sixty rowers to each barge. The rowers wore crimson coats and turbans and yellow sashes. The barges had red canopied seats and the effect was very pretty. The visit lasted six days. For four days the weather was very bad, rain and snow covering the mountains and part of the valley. The visit, however, was greatly enjoyed and was altogether successful.

MR. WILFRED BLUNT IN CEYLON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 12.

Last Thursday a breakfast was given at the White Bungalow in honour of Mr. Wilfred and Lady Anne Blunt, to which a few Europeans, a number of Mahomedans and other natives were invited. Arabi proposed the health of the Queen; Mahmoud Sami proposed the health of the Blunts; and Mr. Blunt replied, thanking those who had shown kindness to the exiles during their residence here.

On Friday a breakfast was given by the Mahomedans to the Egyptian exiles and Mr. Blunt.

On Friday night there was a grand dinner at Lake House, at which a few Europeans and a large number of natives were present. After the Queen's health had been drunk, Sidde Lebbe proposed the health of the Blunts.

Mr. Blunt replied in a long speech reviewing the history of the Egyptian rebellion, defending Arabi and his party's actions, and attacking the Egyptian Government. He expressed a hope and belief in the exiles' restoration to power. He spoke highly of the excellency of Mahomedan rule.

Mr. Blunt issued a farewell address to Ceylon Mahomedans; and left yesterday for Tuticorin.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 13.

In the Victorian Parliament many important measures have been considered during the fortnight. Great improvements are to be made in Melbourne harbour.

The members of the *Argus* expedition to New Guinea are prostrated with fever. Professor Denton died, and Captain Armit and Mr. Irving have returned to Queensland ill.

The Annexation question is still occupying great interest. A public meeting has been held, supporting the action of Government.

The Scots Church congregation have resolved to apply to Parliament for a Bill, enabling them to separate from the Presbyterian Church of Victoria on account of the persecution of the Rev. Mr. Strong by the Presbytery. The Sub-Committee of the Presbytery has issued a circular, asking the clergymen to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Very hot weather is being experienced. Crop prospects are good.

In the New South Wales Parliament a Contempt of Court Bill has been introduced.

At the end of 1882 there were 1,268 miles of railway open, and 504 in course of construction.

The estimated population is 817,468.

A Syndicate has bought 15,000 acres of sugar land in New Guinea at a penny per acre. The owner was unaware of the nature of the transaction.

The reports on the northern parts of South Australia are very favorable.

In Tasmania indignation meetings are being held regarding the action of the Legislative Council in rejecting the Railway Bills.

Two parties have applied for 1,500,000 and 1,000,000 acres in Western Australia.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

It is reported that a revolution has broken out at Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, and that the Prime Minister has been murdered, and the Malagasy Envoys strangled.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION ON THE ILBERT BILL QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Lord Northbrook, speaking at a Liberal banquet at Bristol last night, said that the Viceroy, while determined to maintain the main principles of the Ilbert Bill, had decided to adopt the following modifications:—To restrict the jurisdiction to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, to leave unchanged the powers of the local Governments to appoint Justices, and to accept the proposal of the Chief Judge of the High Court of Madras (Sir Charles Turner) to amend section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, so as to prevent miscarriage of justice, not only in cases affecting Europeans, but in the cases of all without distinction. His Lordship, in the course of his speech, warmly defended the Marquis of Ripon against the attacks of Mr. Stanhope.

FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL AT CALCUTTA.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

M. Kraetzel has been appointed French Consul General at Calcutta, M. Lemaire being tranferred to Shanghai.

FRESH RISING IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Nov. 13.

A fresh rising of a serious nature has taken place at Knyasevac, to which place all available troops have been despatched. The rebels hold a position at Alexinatz.

M. DE GIERS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.

M. de Giers had an audience of the Emperor to-day.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report estimates that a slight improvement has taken place in the prospects of the cotton crop during last month.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bengal, homeward bound, left here on the evening of the 12th inst.

SUEZ, Nov. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 12th inst.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats irregular, and in buyers favour.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet and easier.

7 lb. Shirtings	5-3
8½ lb. do.	6-3
40s Mule Twist	0-9¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ " "	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3½ " Sterling Loan	102⅝
4½ " French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	50 13-16d.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 13

10 p.m	76·1

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.

6 a.m.	73·0
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	81·0

AT the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the Acting Municipal Commissioner submitted an estimate of the cost, amounting to Rs. 5,120, of illuminating the Municipal buildings, statues, &c., on the occasion of the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. After some discussion the following resolution was proposed by Dr. Peterson, seconded by Col. Merewether, and agreed to:—"That in view of the fact that the Corporation after discussion fixed Rs. 5,000 as their contribution to the general fund, and that it is impossible to make previous reference to the Corporation as required by the Act, the extra expenditure now sanctioned be confined to that required for illuminating the Municipal offices, and that the expenses in connection therewith are not to exceed Rs. 750."

MR. T. C. GLOVER, the eminent engineer and contractor who constructed the Prince's Dock, is expected to arrive here about the 4th of next month; and, we understand, will probably tender for the contract for carrying out the new dock extension scheme.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, V. C., and Captain Rochfort, A. D. C., arrived in Bombay from up-country yesterday, on their way to spend a short holiday at the Hyderabad races. They made a stay of a few hours at Watson's Hotel.

WE regret to hear very bad accounts of Lord William Beresford's lately imported English horses. It is very probable that neither Reputation nor any of the other two will appear in public at Hyderabad.

COLONEL STANTON'S Report to the Secretary of State on the Railways in India in 1882-83 shows that "the net receipts for the year were sufficient to yield a dividend of 5·37 per cent. on the capital expended on the lines open for traffic, although that capital includes the cost of the Punjab Northern and Kandahar Railways, which, constructed for political purposes, cannot be expected to return much interest on the large amounts expended on them." During the year 373¾ miles of new railway were completed and opened for traffic, and on the 31st March, 1883, the total length of line sanctioned was 12,655½ miles, of which 10,317½ miles were open for traffic, and 2,338 miles remained to be completed.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be the guests of Sir Alfred Lyall at Allahabad, the *Pioneer* says, either in the last week of November or the first of December, the date depending on the route which they take up-country from Bombay; for it is not yet arranged, we understand, whether they will proceed *viâ* Rajputana direct to Meerut or by way of Allahabad; and in the former case the visit would be paid on the way to Calcutta, where Their Royal Highnesses are due on the 3rd December.

THE United Service Institution of India is] about to receive additional aid from Government, whose grant will henceforth be increased from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 3,000 annually.

DURING the year 1882 there were 19,519 people killed by snakes and 2,606 by wild animals in India, as compared to 18,670 killed by snakes and 2,757 by wild animals in the previous year. The number of wild animals destroyed in 1882 was 18,591, and in 1881, 15,279; and of snakes, 322,421 in 1882, and 254,968 in 1881. The cost to Government, in payment of rewards was in 1882, Rs. 1,41,653-0-10, and in 1881 Rs. 1,02,810-14-3. The number of cattle destroyed by wild animals and snakes rose in 1882 to 46,707 as compared to 43,669 in the preceding year, the money loss to the cultivators last year, valuing the cattle all round at Rs. 20 per head, being Rs. 9,34,140. The greatest loss of human life in 1882 occurred in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, where 16,531 persons were killed and the heaviest loss in cattle was in the Madras Presidency (9,703 head). Of the human victims, 19,519 out of the total of 22,125 were killed by snakes, 895 by tigers, 278 by wolves, and 207 by leopards, 1,037 deaths being occasioned by "other animals," 359 by jackals, and 202 by alligators. From some districts no details are supplied. Tigers, leopards, and wolves were the most destructive to cattle, the depredations of these animals accounting for 40,788 deaths out of the total of 46,707.

THE *Englishman* of the 12th inst., says:—"Mr. J. H. Grant, the Special Commissioner from Bombay to our Exhibition, with a large quantity of the Bombay exhibits, has arrived in Calcutta."

MR. JOHN WALLACE, late of the Madras Civil Service, but now a gentleman at large, in the enjoyment of a modest pension of £450 a year, must be blessed with an uncommonly sanguine temperament, the *Madras Mail* remarks, if he flatters himself that the House of Commons will take either a lively, or a sympathetic interest in his "case," should it be brought to the notice of honorable members by Mr. F. H. O'Donnell. The latter gentleman compels the House to listen to him; but he has not, in a technical sense, the "ear of the House," and the case that he champions usually suffers beyond repair from his support. Apart, however, from the wisdom of Mr. Wallace's choice of an advocate in Parliament it is not to be supposed that the House will be favourably inclined to authorise a formal inquiry into the action of the Secretary of State. Members may be prompted to think in their own minds that his punishment is disproportionate to his offence; but, at the same time, after they have heard Mr. Under-Secretary Cross's unvarnished tale of Mr. Wallace's eventful career, they will, in all probability, conclude that the late Judge of Cuddapah has chiefly himself to thank for the unenviable position in which he finds himself.

THE late Mr. W. Adams' friends in Bombay will recollect his attempts to perfect an apparatus for utilising the sun's rays for the production of heat. We see in the home papers that a French inventor, who has patented a machine for the use of concentrated solar rays as a motive power, has set up three of his machines in Algeria for the French Government. He is now carrying on experiments at the island of Porquerolles, near Hyeres, in France, where he is thrashing Indian corn and raising water by the action of the sun's rays.

A DARING dacoity was committed on the 8th instant at Moulmein in which firearms were used. The occupant of a house was shot in the shoulder, and his wife had three fingers cut off. The dacoits got away with their plunder.

A RESOLUTION on the subject of the importation of petroleum is printed in the last *Gazette of India*. We quote the following passage, reserving the complete Resolution for to-morrow:—

It seems to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council that the simpler course will be to continue to regulate the importation of petroleum "declared dangerous" and intended for manufacturing purposes by sections 4 to 6 of the Act, and to provide in the case of all other petroleum that no restriction shall be placed on its importation, but that power shall be taken for the Local Government to regulate the landing of the oil at such places and under such conditions as to storage as the Government may prescribe, no petroleum being allowed to be removed for consumption until it has been certified by the Government Examiners to satisfy the legal standard.

THE Defence Association of Calcutta favours us with the following telegram:—"On Friday Mr. Atkins addressed a crowded meeting of over 2,000 persons at Newport in Monmouth. Many Liberals were present. The meeting passed unanimously a resolution condemning the Ilbert Bill. Lord Algernon Percy presided on Monday at a great meeting of the Westminster Working-men's Society. After an address from Mr. Atkins, a similar resolution was carried unanimously."

COLONEL WALROND, M.P., presided at a meeting at Exeter on the 19th ult. to protest against the Ilbert Bill Letters from the Earl of Devon, Lord Poltimore, Viscount Sidmouth, and Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., were read expressing their objection to the measure. Mr. Branson, of the Indian Bar, and Mr. Atkins, the representative of the Indian Railway Engineers, addressed the meeting, and a resolution condemning the Bill was carried.

"A. P. W." writes to the *Pioneer* to suggest that the Anglo-Indian Association should send a planter from Behar or the North-West Provinces to aid Mr. Atkins.

A TEHERAN telegram, Oct. 26, says that "A letter received here from Askabad, dated 7th inst., states that the entire Russian force then stationed there numbered 5,000 infantry and 6,000 Cossack cavalry. It is added that at the beginning of October a battalion of infantry, 700 Cossacks, and a few guns had left Tejen River."

IN connection with the reception of the Marquis Tseng at Folkestone last week, an interesting, if not an important, event took place. His Excellency was prevailed upon to allow two lady members of his family to appear in public for the first time. They were accompanied by the Mayoress of Folkestone, and, under the circumstances of a crowded Town-hall, bore the novel and trying ordeal well.

THE ex-Khedive of Egypt—Ismail Pasha—is making a series of visits to the "stately homes of England" before he settles down in the mansion preparing for him in Belgravia. He has been on a visit to Earl Delawarr, to whom His Highness paid many civilities when the English peer was yachting in Levantine waters some years ago. His Highness also accepted the invitation of the Duke of Sutherland to come to Dunrobin Castle, and be a witness of the almost feudal splendour of that charming Highland residence.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople announces that Midhat Pasha has escaped from Medina, and is on his way to England.

THE *Standard's* Berlin correspondent gives the following particulars of a Ducal dispute:—

The sudden departure of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from Coburg has caused a certain sensation throughout Germany. The Duke of Edinburgh, who is heir presumptive to the Duchy of Coburg, has been accustomed to spend a portion of every year in the town with his family and suite, and the abrupt interruption in the friendly relations that have hitherto existed between the present Duke and his successor cannot but have unpleasant consequences. As usual the birthday of the Duchess of Edinburgh was celebrated on the 17th instant by a grand ball, and it was in this that the dispute originated. In issuing the list of invitations the Duchess in a very marked manner omitted the names of the wives of two Court officials, one of whom had been an actress, while the other had been divorced by her former husband. The husbands of the two ladies appealed to the Duke of Coburg, who was at the time absent from his capital, and he interested himself on their behalf, but without effect, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh firmly refusing to issue the invitations. Consequently, the Duke of Coburg telegraphed on the day before the ball ordering all the Court officials to absent themselves. The order was obeyed, and since then the relations between the high parties have naturally been anything but cordial.

A DESPATCH received in England from Montreal professes to give details of a "most diabolical plot directed against the life of Lord Lansdowne," who landed at Quebec on Oct. 23. According to this statement the Irish dynamite faction in New York, on the first news of his lordship's appointment to the Governor-Generalship, formally condemned him to death, and a few specially determined desperadoes were told off to carry out the sentence. A plan was arranged for blowing up the Allan liner, the Circassian, as she lay off Rimouski, a town near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where incoming steamers remain for some time to land mails and passengers. The desperadoes were to row out to the steamer in an ordinary boat, in which were to be concealed two or three powerful dynamite machines. These machines were to be discharged against the Circassian below the water-line, the miscreants hoping to make their escape in the consequent panic and confusion. In the event of Lord Lansdowne landing at Rimouski, arrangements were to have been made to attempt his life on the railway journey by blowing up one of the bridges. These particulars came to the ears of the police, and were communicated to Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister, who at once convoked a special meeting of the Cabinet, at which it was decided to take the minutest precautions for His Excellency's safety. This despatch further states that "telegrams from the provinces show that wherever the news transpired intense excitement and indignation prevailed, which it is feared may develop into a bitter anti-Irish movement."

THE Bishop of Durham preached at Cambridge recently on the occasion of the departure of the Rev. J. W. T. Wright and the Rev. A. Haig to join the University mission at Delhi. His Lordship remarked on the great claim the Indian mission had upon Cambridge, wherefrom was sent the first evangelical Church mission to India, and on the importance of the work. If India should fall to Christian effort, other nations would follow in her wake. But he feared great antagonism would be found from a new form of Buddhism which was springing up in Japan and must eventually find its way to India.

THE first two volumes of Lord Lytton's biography were expected to be published early in the present month. The first instalment is likely to prove of great interest, as it deals with the history of the composition of his novels, and closes before the commencement of his political life. The whole work is to be issued in six volumes, and not in eight, as has been stated.

M. DUTREUIL DE RHINS, one of M. De Brazza's travelling companions, has returned to France. He left De Brazza a few days' journey from Franceville in July, and says that at that date posts had been established on the Loango Coast and the Quillore River, as well as at Cape Lopez, at Lambaren, at Njole, and near the Booue Falls. Treaties had been concluded with the natives in the neighbourhood of the stations, who had pledged themselves to supply troops as an escort. Another post was to be established in the Adoumas country. A Reuter's telegram from Lisbon states that according to intelligence received there by the mail steamer from the Congo, dated September 18, the arrival of Sir Frederick Goldsmid had created some sensation, particularly on account of the fact that the English element already predominated in the Stanley mission. M. De Brazza was believed to have arrived at Stanley Pool, but not to be in possession of means or appliances sufficient to enable him to proceed further up the river. It was thought probable that he would meet Mr. Stanley on the return of the latter from Stanley Falls, and that the meeting would be of a cordial nature.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL FENTON, of the Army Pay Department, at present attached to the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment at Peshawur, has been ordered to proceed to England this trooping season. An exchange, however, has been arranged by him with Captain A. Brett, Paymaster to the 1st Durham Light Infantry at Allahabad, which, if sanctioned by the home authorities, will allow Captain Fenton to remain in India till about the season of 1885-86, and so in all probability go home with the battalion he has been attached to since joining the department.

ON arrival from special duty in Egypt, Surgeon F. D. C. Hawkins has been directed to proceed to Shillong, and Surgeon A. H. Pierson to Peshawur.

SURGEONS B. M. SKINNER and E. O. Wright, on their arrival from England, are posted to the Allahabad station hospital.

THE movement of the troops from Cherat will begin about the 26th instant, the first party reaching Peshawur about 28th, and it will be terminated about the 12th December, on which date the headquarters of the Cheshire Regiment will reach Peshawur, and the station of Cherat be handed over to the civil authorities.

A NUMBER of the new experimental rifles have been issued to the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, at Aldershot, for trial and report. These trials will be most exhaustive, and will be carried out in all weathers, and under all conditions of service, in accordance with instructions which have been issued.

ARRIVAL OF THE I. G. S. CLIVE.—The Indian Government steamer Clive, 2,722 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden *via* Vingorla. She disembarked the left wing of the 22nd Regiment N. I., under the command of Major Morris, Lieut. Fryer, and Surgeon Anderson, at Vingorla; and came on here with the right wing of the 22nd Regiment N. I. and transfers of the Royal Artillery, consisting of one officer, 110 men, 4 women, and 11 children, of the Royal Artillery, 6 officers, 2 ladies, and 2 children, and also 283 men, 62 women, 64 children, 102 followers, and 8 horses and detail. The following are the names of officers:—Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Drummond, Major W. F. Hume, Lieut. A. Smith, Lieut. A. L. Hughes, Lieut. F. W. J. Caulfield, and Surg. Major Lewis, of the right wing of the 22nd Regiment N. I.; Lieut. H. S. Giles, R. A., Capt. Lucas, Comst. Dept., Captain and Mrs. E. H. Euser, and Captain Cuthbert, I. M., Mrs. Anderson and two children; and Bandmaster Quin.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 13.—The pressure has increased quickly in the Punjab and Sind and slightly in the Central Provinces, Bombay, the Central States and Madras, and has decreased elsewhere. The readings range from 30·15 in the Indus Valley to 29·85 in Aracan. A large depression lies off the Burmese Coast, but the other disturbances are apparently filled up. A southerly gale is blowing in the Martaban gulf, an easterly wind at Thyetmyo and Aracan, and northerly winds down the Ganjam and Madras coast, showing a partial cylonic circulation over the Bay of Bengal. The weather is very cloudy and rainy over the Punjab, but the temperature has risen slightly. In Burma the sky is overcast, with heavy rain. Elsewhere the sky is moderately clear and the weather fine. Rain to-day:—Rangoon and Thyetmyo, 2 inches; Chakrata, Diamond Island and Moulmein, 1 inch; Murree, Sealkot, Lahore, Simla and Akyab, ½ inch. Previously, Rawulpindi had 2 inches.

WEATHER AND CROPS REPORT.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ended on November 6:—

There has been heavy rain during the past week in the coast districts of the Madras Presidency which has inundated the crops in parts, but general prospects continue good in Madras and Mysore. Rain has also fallen throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, doing slight injury to standing crops in several districts. Great scarcity of water prevails in Kurrachee and locusts are destructive in three districts of the Deccan. Rain is needed in Ulwar, otherwise the reports from Central India and Rajputana are favourable. No rain fell in Assam and very little in Burma and more is wanted in both for the rice crop, but general prospects are good. Slight and partial showers have occurred in the Central and Southern parts of Bengal, which have done some good, but, except in the Eastern districts and Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri, the greater part of the rice crop on high lands has been already destroyed, and the crops on low lands are in a critical condition. Rabi sowings are also seriously impeded. In the Central Provinces the outlook continues favourable, although some injury has been caused to cotton and linseed by cloudy weather. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, prospects are fair, but rain is much needed for the rabi in both provinces. Harvesting of the kharif is still in progress in most provinces, and the outturn has generally proved to be under the average. Rabi sowings are also progressing and promise fairly well, except in Bengal. Cholera in a sporadic form exists in Madras and parts of Northern India, and fever is prevalent, otherwise the public health is fair. Price continue to rise in Bengal.

The Report for Bengal states:—

Slight rainfall has been reported from parts of Burdwan, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore divisions, and also from the districts of Gya and the Southal Parganas. It has been of some benefit to the rice on the low and irrigated lands and to the cultivation of the rabi crops in those parts. The general outlook of the province, however, is serious, save in the eastern districts, and in the northern districts of Julpaigoorie and Cooch Behar, from which the reports are rather favourable. The rice on the high lands has been mostly destroyed, and has also suffered to a more or less extent on the low lands. The prospects of the rabi crops also are not good, and unless rain falls soon, they to will be very deficient. Prices have risen throughout the province. From some districts the rise has been reported to be very considerable. Fever, as usual at this season, is prevalent in some districts; elsewhere the public health is pretty good.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY S. AND W. COMPANY.

A LIVELY MEETING.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Tuesday at the company's registered office, 5 Church Gate-street, Mr. John Gordon, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. There was a numerous attendance of shareholders, and the proceedings, as is usual at meetings of this company, promised to be lively.

The following are extracts from the directors' report, which was read to the meeting:—

In submitting their ninth annual report, the directors are sorry to observe that the audited accounts of the company, which have been circulated to the shareholders, show a loss of Rs. 26,252-12-5 during the year ending 30th June, 1883. This unsatisfactory result is mainly owing to the heavy fall in the selling prices of cloth manufactured by the company. The prices during the year under report averaged at Ans. 7 65·8-16 per lb. as against Ans. 8 33·16-16 during the preceding year, showing thus a loss of Ans. 1 29·16-16 per lb., amounting on the quantity sold to the large sum of about Rs. 1,85,000. Had it not been for this depreciation in prices and the continual annual drain of about Rs. 1,80,000 in the shape of interest on the heavy debts, the company would have secured a profit of nearly Rs. 3,40,000. The depreciation of selling rates is a matter beyond the control of the shareholders and the board, but it is high time the shareholders should seriously consider how long they mean to put off their unanimous support to their directors in adopting measures which will enable the board to raise additional capital with a view to liquidate the heavy loans owing by the company, and thus to secure to the shareholders every year the large sum of more than a lakh and three quarters, which is annually paid to the creditors from the earnings of the company. If the shareholders make up their minds to carry out the proposals of the directors in regard to the raising of fresh capital, then, and then only, there appears to be a chance of a speedy change in the affairs and position of the company, so as to make it a dividend-paying concern, satisfactory alike to those who receive the coveted returns for their investment and to those who have to guide, regulate, and manage its affairs. As matters stand at present, the heavy load of debt acts as a great drag against the successful working of your concern, and looking at the varying changes in the selling prices of the mill products and the difficulties experienced in finding a market for the same, the directors cannot hold out hopes of a bright prospect at an early date. The directors have under consideration some alterations and repairs to the engines which they hope to complete during the ensuing year with a view to work them more economically. The month of May, 1883, was a bad one for the company, during which there was a partial stoppage of the spinning machinery owing to the splitting of the crank shaft of the spinning engines which had to be removed, and a new one fitted up in its place. There was also a fire in the Tamarind-lane in close neighbourhood of the godown where the goods manufactured by the company were stored in Bombay for sale. Although the fire did not reach the goods owing to the energy and promptitude with which they were looked after and attended to at the time, stil a good portion thereof was damaged. The loss, however, has been recovered from the underwriters, leaving a small portion amounting only to Rs. 558-3-5 to be borne by the company. The company's mill manager, Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, owing to ill health, was obliged to leave India and immediate measures were taken to fill up his place by engaging in England Mr. Richard Redfern, who has already joined his appointment. The completion of the sale of the debentures issued by the company nearly two years ago has been amicably arranged, and the directors hope the matter will be finally done with by the end of November, 1883. The irec tors are sorry to inform the shareholders that, owing to his departure to England, Mr. J. R. Duxbury had in July, 1883, resigned his seat at the board and consequently they have lost the co-operation of a valuable colleague. As the general meeting was so near at hand, the directors thought it advisable to reserve the nomination to the shareholders, and they have therefore kept the vacancy unfilled up.

It was then proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. N. M. Panday, that the directors' report for the year ending 30th June, 1883, and the two half-yearly audited accounts of the company made up to 31st December, 1882, and 30th June, 1883, respectively, be and they are hereby received and adopted.

Mr. R. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, put several qestions regarding the affairs of the mill. In answer to him, Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, one of the agents, said that Kallidas Jootha sold the cloth of the company at Re.1-6; that he was a creditor of the agents for about Rs. 14,000, and that Kessowjee Jadowjee, who sold the yarn, was not their creditor even for a rupee.

A Parsee shareholder remarked that Mr. Gilbert had no right to put questions regarding the private affairs of the agents.

Another shareholder concurred in this opinion, remarking that the chairman should not allow Mr. Gilbert to put questions regarding the private affairs of a prominent member of the company. (Applause.)

The chairman desired one of the above speakers to sit down for interrupting the proceedings.

Mr. Pestonjee Nanabhoy Nallasett (to the Parsee shareholder).—You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Sit down, you must know you were a servant of the company some time ago. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson.—You were our servant. Sit down and don't interrupt.

Mr. Rustomjee Dady Beheram thought that Mr. Gilbert had no right [illegible] the agents questions of a personal character.

Mr. Nallasett.—Go to school and learn proper English. (Laughter and uproar.)

Mr. Dady Beheram again contended that Mr. Gilbert should not be allowed to go on with his questions.

Mr. Gilbert said he was of opinion that the agents were the officers of the company; they got Rs. 10,000 a month for doing nothing for the good of the company; and he could not understand why other persons should object to the questions put by him when the agents themselves did not object to answer them. If the agents were so ill-advised as to decline to answer his questions in matters connected with the affairs of the company, he would leave it to the shareholders to say whether they were not put in their interest.

Mr. N. M. Panday, the other agent, said somebody should propose that Mr. Gilbert be allowed to proceed with his questions, and that the sense of the meeting should be taken on the point. If the shareholders did not wish the questions to be continued, Mr. Gilbert must sit down.

Mr. Gilbert said Mr. Dorabjee, one of the agents, was allowed and undertook to answer his questions, and yet another agent interfered and had made a suggestion which, if carried, would prevent him from obtaining the information he sought. He knew that almost every person present at the meeting had an interest in supporting the agents; that some of them had got contracts from them; and that they would all vote on the side of the agents. He appealed, however, to the chairman to say if he was at all out of order in putting the questions.

The chairman said if questions were put, they must be such as related to the accounts of the company, but if questions of a personal character were asked, it rested with the agents whether they should answer them or not.

Mr. Gilbert said he thought that a creditor of the agents was not a fit and proper person to employ for selling the cloth or yarn of the company. He was surprised to hear that Kessowjee Jadowjee was not a creditor of the agents for a single rupee, for he had letters in his possession, in which it was admitted that Kessowjee was a creditor of the agents.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Dorabjee Panday said that Kessowjee was not a creditor of the agents for a single rupee, though he was a debenture-holder for about seven lakhs of rupees.

Mr. N. M. Panday explained that Kessowjee Jadowjee and Kallidas were not the nominees of the agents, but that they were appointed by the board of directors to sell the cloth and yarn in preference to another, who tendered to sell them at a rate higher by two annas. (Cheers and expressions of satisfaction.)

A shareholder.—The explanation given by Mr. Nusserwanjee is quite satisfactory.

Mr. Gilbert said that although he knew he would be out-voted, he, as an independant shareholder, would oppose the passing of the accounts. The large number of shareholders present were interested in the agents. (Hisses and groans.)

Mr. Pestonjee Nallasett.—Oh God, and merciful Chief Justice, that is perfectly true. (Uproar.) I am so sorry for the ruin caused by this company that I will break my head. May the merciful Chief Justice do justice to us. (Cheers and laughter.)

Several shareholders then began to speak at one and the same time, making remarks and gesticulations which were far from intelligible.

A Parsee shareholder to Mr. Dady Beheram.—Sit down, you man with gold spectacles. (Laughter.) I know you think you are related to the Governor of Bombay. (Cheers and laughter.) Perhaps you are proud of your father-in-law, whose protection. you enjoy. (Renewed cheers and laughter.)

Mr. N. M. Panday appealed to the chairman to call those who disturbed the proceedings to order. The chairman's direction to one or two of them to sit down was not attended to. A couple of office peons were called and stationed behind the chairman's seat, so that their assistance might be invoked in case of emergency to put out any body who interrupted the proceedings.

Mr. N. M. Panday.—All who make a noise now will be turned out by these peons.

Mr. Nallasett.—Who are you to say so? Let the chairman say so himself. You have ruined us, poor shareholders; our children are starving. (Uproar again.) Our very hearts have been eaten away.

A shareholder made a remark apparently on the side of the agents.

Mr. Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson.—Sit down, keep quiet. You are hired by the agents for this meeting.

The chairman said that unless order was preserved, he would turn out those who disturbed the proceedings; and that if he could not do so, he would dissolve the meeting.

Mr. Gilbert said his opposition was as strong now as it ever was against the agents. He regretted that some more shareholders did not come forward to support their application to the High Court, which would have been an effectual remedy. He for one would be happy to subscribe his mite liberally, because he considered it was a perfect disgrace to civilization that such a company should exist in Bombay. He would not now repeat what he had stated over and over again at previous meetings, but he wished to tell the independent shareholders that he was still with them. It was very curious, Mr. Gilbert said, that the directors should not in their report have noticed the fact of the agents being made to pay about Rs. 10,000, the return commission received by them from their agents in England, which he (Mr. Gilbert) had been the means of wresting out of the agents' pockets. The agents did not dare refer to the matter, and they had not done so. As long as the agents appeared in the double capacity of directors and agents, and as long as the board was not constituted of independent members, and the present agents continued as agents, there was no chance of the company's affairs being put on a satisfactory basis; and as long as the company continued in its present condition, there was not the slightest hope of their obtaining a dividend. Some of the mills, in spite of their heavy debts, paid magnificently, whereas their mill did not pay them a rupee for reasons which they all knew.

It was then proposed as an amendment by Mr. R. Gilbert, and seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson, that the directors' report be received, but that the accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1883, be not adopted.

On a division, there were only five votes for the amendment, and it was lost.

Mr. Nicholson.—O God!

Mr. Nallasett.—And our Chief Justice, who is a second God. The agents have been working to get a majority of votes in their favour.

Mr. Nicholson.—There is justice in the next world if not here. Nature will have its course. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Nallasett.—Heaven bless the late Merwanjee Panday. Look at his successors; they have called sepoys to turn us out, because we give vent to our pent-up feelings. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Nicholson.—Every one abuses and curses the agents. We all know what a swindling concern this is. The original proposition was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

It was proposed by Mr. N. M. Panday, seconded by Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, and resolved, that the appointment made by the board of Mr. John Gordon as a director of the company be and is hereby approved and confirmed.

It was proposed by Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, and seconded by Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, that Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, who retires by rotation, be and is hereby re-elected a director of the company.

Mr. Gilbert opposed the nomination of Mr. Joomabhoy on the ground that he was interested in, or connected with, the parties who had an interest in the agents' commission; and it was supposed that he was formerly the nominee of the late Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey.

Mr. Joomabhoy protested against the "shabby" remarks of Mr. Gilbert. He denied being a nominee of any body, and he considered himself to be an independent director, and did not even care to be appointed a director.

Mr. Gilbert proposed Mr. Kursondas Vullubdas as a director, but it was pointed out that Mr. Kursondas was not a shareholder.

It was next proposed as an amendment by Mr. Gilbert, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Mistree, that Mr. Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson be appointed a director in place of Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee.

Mr. N. M. Panday asked the shareholders to consider well whether Mr. Nicholson was a fit and proper person to be made a director.

Mr. Nallasett.—I cannot bear this. The agents receive heavy commissions, and in return make insinuations against shareholders. They have eaten our very hearts. (Laughter and cheers.) The agents simply disgrace the good name of Merwanjee Panday.

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

It was proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Oomrigur, and seconded by Mr. Jewanjee Dorabjee Mistree, that Mr. Frank Jefferson be appointed a director of the company in place of Mr. J. R. Duxbury, resigned.

Mr. Nallasett suggested that Mr. Dinshaw Petit be appointed a director.

Mr. Gilbert considered that a man acquainted with mill business should be appointed.

The chairman thought that the shareholders could not get a better man than Mr. Dinshaw Petit to fill the vacancy on the board.

Mr. Nallasett.—Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to speak because, before another meeting is held, I am afraid I shall die of dropsy. (Loud laughter.) This stomach of mine will swell by that time from the sufferings caused by the agents. (Laughter.)

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Gilbert, and seconded by the chairman, that Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit be appointed a director in place of Mr. Duxbury.

The chairman said he did not think the shareholders would hesitate for one moment to appoint Mr. Dinshaw, who was the man to promote their interests.

Some discussion took place as to whether Mr. Dinshaw would consent to act as a director. Mr. N. M. Panday said he had entreated Mr. Dinshaw some time ago to take a seat on the board, but he said he could not do so.

On a division, there were only ten votes for Mr. Gilbert's amendment, which was lost; and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Nallasett.—Oh, what a pity that these hirelings would not vote for a man like Mr. Dinshaw Petit?

Mr. Nicholson.—They are all hirelings—no real shareholders. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nallasett.—Gentlemen, Reporters, please take down and represent our grievances properly in the newspapers. Please take down. We consider you as our barristers here at this meeting. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Nicholson.—It is a great pity that a man like Mr. Dinshaw has not been appointed.

Mr. Nallasett.—Lord Chief Justice is merciful. (Renewed laughter and confusion.)

It was proposed by Mr. Gilbert, and seconded by the chairman, that this meeting receives with great regret the resignation of Mr. Duxbury as a director, and authorises the agents to forward the thanks of the shareholders to Mr. Duxbury for his able conduct whilst a director.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

It was proposed by Mr. Gilbert, and seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson, that Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Motiram Bhagoobhoy be appointed auditors of the Company for the current year, and that the remuneration of each be fixed at Rs. 150 for every half-yearly audit.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Tambolee, and seconded by Mr. Manockjee Byramjee, that Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, and Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia be appointed the auditors.

The amendment was carried by a large majority, the original proposition being lost.

Mr. Nallasett.—There is no remedy left now but to complain to the Chief Justice.

Mr. Nicholson.—This is open day-light robbery. Nothing but robbery.

The proceedings terminated amidst much confusion, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FRANCE, CHINA, AND TONGKING.

HISTORY OF THE NEGOCIATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE Ministerial statement on the affairs of Tonking was laid before the French Chamber on Oct. 23.

On the subject of the negociations with China, the statement says:—

"The explanations already given in Parliament have enlightened public opinion as to the manner in which the negociations were entered into, at the end of last year, by our Minister at Pekin. It is well known that they at first led to a scheme of arrangement. The reasons why the scheme was considered unacceptable, and brought about M. Bourée's recall, are also known. We hoped that this demonstration of our views would prevent any fresh attempt on the part of China to interfere in a question, the settlement of which concerned only the relations of France and Annam. Nevertheless, in an interview of May 9, the Chinese Minister at Paris officially asked for information as to the action contemplated by France in Tonking. After having explained the reasons preventing us from treating with China on Annamese affairs, the Minister of Foreign Affairs testified his friendly disposition by not declining all explanation. He stated that the French Government's sole object was to safeguard its situation in Tonking, and to fulfil its obligation of restoring order there. He added that he was ready to open negociations, either at Paris or at Pekin, with a view to settling the commercial questions existing between the two countries. It was therefore necessary, in case these overtures should be accepted, that we should have a Plenipotentiary in China, who could enter upon discussion, imbued with the Government's views. On May 16 M. Bourée received orders to return to France. At the same time M. Tricou was instructed by telegram to proceed on a special mission to China, whence he was but a few days' voyage distant. Shortly afterwards he arrived at Shanghai, where he met the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, who was on his way to take command of the Chinese troops in the four southern provinces of China. Negociations were at once commenced in a satisfactory manner.

"The Viceroy stated that his instructions were to confer with our Plenipotentiary, and added that not one Chinese detachment had crossed the Tonquin frontier. At M. Tricou's request, he agreed to issue a proclamation in the province of Canton requesting the volunteers of the Hon. Man to return to their homes and announcing to the population that he himself was not going south. While reserving the question of the suzerainty, he allowed it to be understood that China had no intention of intermeddling in the affairs of Tonquin and would not try to thwart the exercise of our protectorate. At that time the Chinese representative at Paris was equally conciliatory. In an interview which he had on June 21 with the Prime Minister, the *interim* Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Tseng repudiated, on the part of his Government, all responsibility for the presence of Chinese in the Annamite ranks and all idea on the part of China of assisting Annam against us, either directly or indirectly. He admitted that our situation had been modified by the end of the month of May and that China could not object to the French Government settling the question by arms. He added that China would not regard what we were doing in Tonquin as a case of rupture or war. He at the same time insisted on the advantage, for the consolidation of future arrangements of China, who considered herself suzerain of Annam, not remaining a stranger to them. The very situation of the Empire, and the fact that it had numerous subjects in Annam, made it anxious about our intentions in Tonquin. "Taking note of his declarations, the French Minister replied that our action, rendered necessary by circumstances, was not of a nature to compromise interests, of which we were far from disregarding the importance. Our peaceful intentions were only directed to insuring order and confirming the state of things provided for by the treaty of 1874. There was nothing to hinder a platform for an agreement from being found. By putting aside questions of suzerainty and protectorate, the means of opening up Yunnan to trade by Songkoi might be dealt with. We did not even put aside the idea of ascertaining in concert with China whether any rectification of frontiers might not be agreed to, in order to insure to China the guarantees she might deem necessary for her southern provinces. The Marquis Tseng seemed, then, to regard these proposals as susceptible of forming the basis of an arrangement, and he urgently requested that M. Tricou should be enabled by telegraph to confer on the subject with Li Hung Chang, who had full powers for negociating with our representative."

The statement then speaks of the Viceroy at Shanghai having meanwhile changed his views, under influences which it would be useless to probe, of his pleading want of powers, of a manifesto in the Chinese journals setting forth China's grievances and pretensions, of the publicity given to Riviere's disaster, of the resumption of military preparations, and of the Viceroy's evident desire to spin out the negociations. M. Tricou's perseverance is next noticed, together with the momentary prospect of an arrangement, whereby China repudiated the policy of obstruction in Tonquin, and France disclaimed all ideas of conquest in Annam; China opening her southern provinces to trade, while France promised to safeguard the interests of Chinese residents in Tonquin, and to consider the question of some rectification of frontiers. Li Hung Chang's sudden recall to Tsientsin is construed as a sign of Chang's desire to gain time and disinclination to treat, the negociations being thus suspended. On August 3, M. Challemel-Lacour apprised M. Tricou of a fresh exchange of views with the Marquis Tseng, who seemed inclined to conduct serious negociations; but on August 8 the Marquis communicated a Chinese reply, promising an investigation into the alleged presence of Chinese troops in Tonquin, which would occupy some little time, and after which China would consider whether to recall her troops or not.

On August 18 the Marquis communicated the bases on which China was willing to treat—viz.:—

"1. France not to interfere with the political position of the kingdom of Annam, and to annex no territory therein beyond the six southern provinces annexed or occupied by her in 1862 and 1867.

"2. The bonds of vassalage uniting Annam with China to remain as heretofore.

"3. The territory and towns now occupied by the French forces in Tonquin to be evacuated, and certain towns, to be agreed on, to be opened to foreign commerce, in which Consulates might be established on conditions similar to those regulating foreign commerce in Chinese ports.

"4. The Red River to be open to foreign ships up to Thuang Ho Khuan, situate on the left bank of the Red River, opposite the town of Sontay. This place to be temporarily considered the extreme point of foreign navigation, and the spot for the exchange of products from Yunnan and the localities lower down.

"5. China to pledge herself to use the influence given her by her position for facilitating commerce on the Red River, and avoiding the exercise of force against the Black Flags.

"6. Any fresh convention between France and Annam to be the subject of an agreement with China."

M. Challemel-Lacour replied on August 27, to the effect that in 1875 China virtually accepted the treaty between France and Annam; that the affairs of Tonquin must be settled with Annam, as the party responsible for the troubles there; and that Annam, while the integrity of her territory would be respected, must allow France to restore and ensure order on the Red River. France was ready to consider with China the guarantees necessary for the security of the Chinese frontier, the repression of brigandage, and the protection of Chinese trade on the Red River. China would find the French disposed to respect the traditions which she thought herself bound to uphold, and such ties as were got incompatible with the situation which France had assumed in Annam, and which she intended to retain. The Chinese basis being thus rejected, it was necessary for France to make known the proposals which might furnish the elements of an arrangement. Accordingly, on September 15, the subjoined memorandum was handed to the Chinese Legation at Paris:—"Towards the end of November, 1882, the disturbed situation of Tonquin and the efforts of the French Government to restore order there had led to negociations between the French Minister at Pekin and the Viceroy of Pechili. The negociations led to a scheme of arrangement, the bases o
which were submitted, in the form of a kind
memorandum, to the exhibition of the French G
ernment. The proposed scheme had, among ot
objections, that of placing the respective Po
along an extended line on ill-defined conditio
immediate and permanent neighbourhood. It
thus have been a serious danger, owing
conflicts of all kinds, which different man
interests might continually have produ
French Government could not adopt
being not yet restored in Tonquin, a
occurrences having obliged the French G
to take measures for the defence of it
that province, the Pekin Government
a certain uneasiness on the subject o
frontier. The public declarations o
Government do not seem to have t
to dispel them. Either owing to
ment to the system which shuts
foreign trade, except in certain f
under conditions which it it is a
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culties to which the new state
might give rise, the Chinese
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administration would continue to be carried on in that zone by Annamite officials. Fortifications could not be constructed there. If armed bands sought refuge on this territory, or if disorders broke out there incompatible with the security of the neighbouring territory, the French and Chinese Governments might, either together or independently, send in military forces, after having come to terms regarding the object and extent of the operations. These forces would be withdrawn as soon as they had attained the result for which they had been sent. 2. The town of Man Hao, on the Red River, in the province of Yunnan, would be opened to foreign trade on the same conditions as applied to the other towns and ports of the Chinese Empire where such trade was already permitted." There was no immediate reply by China to the proposals made in this document, but the Marquis Tseng's verbal declarations, under his prior instructions, showed that during the last few months, China's claims had singularly increased, and went far beyond the limits indicated in our memorandums. On September 18, a fresh interview gave the Chinese Minister at Paris an opportunity of declaring that he was provided with the requisite powers for treating, but he did not disguise the fact that the neutral zone scheme had little chance of acceptance at Pekin. He showed his leanings in favour of a rectification of frontier, which would aggrandize the territory of the Empire. As for the opening of Chinese territory to foreign trade by the Red River, the principle might be laid down, and the operation of it deferred to a more favourable time. To China, moreover, should be left the task of insuring, by the means at her disposal, the dispersion of the Black Flags. Defining his ideas in another conversation, on September 28, the Marquis Tseng gave information as to the rectification of frontier alluded to by him in the previous interview. Without prejudging the resolutions of the Tsung-li-Yamen, he had reasons for doubting that the Red River could, as rumoured, be proposed or accepted at Pekin as the limit between China and the countries subject to the French Protectorate. According to his instructions, that limit should be carried more to the south, up to the province of Quang Bing. The French, moreover, would continue to be admitted to Tonquin, in a situation similar to that conceded to them at Shanghai. It is useless to repeat the objections immediately made to such suggestions. We may add, moreover, that a few days later the Chinese Minister spontaneously told the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he deemed it useless to commit them to writing, judging by our first observations that we should regard them as unacceptable. He preferred to await the instructions which might be sent him from Pekin respecting our memorandum, after the end of the conferences then being held by the Chinese Minister with M. Tricou. It was known that, after Li Hung Chang's departure, M. Tricou had remained at Shanghai. Since then no overture had been made to him. We had consequently resolved to put an end to a mission which seemed purposeless, and the President of the Republic had just signed a decree restoring the ordinary diplomatic relations of the two countries by appointing M. Patenôtre French Minister at Pekin. This was at the moment when disturbances occurred in the French concession at Canton, and the safety of the European colony had to be considered. This event induced M. Tricou to go to Pekin, where his action might be more usefully exercised for the benefit of our countrymen. He thus found an opportunity at the same time of establishing direct relations with the Tsung-li-Yamen and, perhaps, of contributing to the favourable issue of the negotiations which were to be conducted respecting the French memorandum. On September 23 he found at Tientsin the Viceroy of Pechili, who gave him a very friendly greeting, and testified the best disposition. But he speedily found that China's desire was to obtain a rectification of frontiers, and that by this she meant the extension of her authority over half Tongking, and perhaps Annam. By the latest news, M. Tricou was at Pekin, and was pleased with his reception. But in his first interviews with Prince Kung and the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, the Tongking question had not been touched upon. The reserve of the Chinese Ministers is explained by a last note, which the Chinese representative sent to the Quai d'Orsay on the 16th instant. It is the official reply to our memorandum. In this communication the Marquis Tseng informs us that our proposals have not been deemed compatible with the interests of China in Annam, or with the rights of suzerainty which she claims over that country. He indicates the provisions which ought to be substituted for them, and the basis on which her Government would now consent to negotiate, in the following terms:—'In the absence of an arrangement, which would preserve the political *status quo* of the kingdom of Annam, such as it existed before 1873, and the entire independence of the King of Annam as regards any Power whatsoever (the Emperor of China, his Suzerain alone excepted), no other arrangement which would not leave the Imperial Government the entire and exclusive right of action on the Red River could appear to it otherwise than unacceptable. Of the two solutions suggested, China would prefer the former; for, being proof against all ambition, she would regret being forced to encroach on the territory of her vassal, which she has respected for two centuries. If unable to avoid an occupation which would safeguard its rights and interests, the Imperial Cabinet would be ready—but only in this case—to discuss the proposal of the French Government concerning the formation of a neutral zone, situated between Kuang Bing Kuan, the southern frontier of Tongking, and the 20th degree of latitude. It would also be disposed to make proposals responding to the needs of trade, by opening the Red River to the navigation of all the nations which have treaties with China. As regards the place of exchanges, the Imperial Government proposes, for temporary purposes, the town of Thuang Ho Khuan situated opposite Sontay, as the extreme point at first proposed. As trade gradually develops negotiations might be entered into with the Imperial Government in order to extend it to points situated further forward. But it cannot at present agree to open either Man Hao, or even Leo Kai, to trade.' This time no doubt is possible. It is the renunciation of our treaties and the evacuation of Tongking that China demands, reserving for herself power to occupy the whole of the north of Annam. In consideration of this she would perhaps be disposed to say nothing about our establishment in the southern provinces. That is how matters stand. The first part of this statement shows that in Tonquin for the last five months our expeditionary corps has been able to meet the requirements of the situation. The difficulties with which it found itself confronted and the resistance it has met with, have been, it is true, more serious than was supposed, judging by the information gathered at first. But with the means of action which will soon be at its disposal we do not doubt that it will speedily terminate the work so valiantly begun. As to the diplomatic negotiations you can now form an opinion of the direction they have taken. From the first we have clearly intimated that if it was not possible for us to treat on Annamese affairs with China, we were disposed to enter into negotiations as to everything affecting the neighbourly relations of the two countries, and even to consider a frontier arrangement offering her every guarantee. Our disposition has not changed. The same does not seem to be the case with the Court of Pekin, if we are to judge by the proposals successively put forth by its representatives. We are, nevertheless, disposed to carry on negotiations with it in the most friendly spirit, hoping that accomplished facts will lead to a juster view of the situation, especially when it has seen that the moderate, but resolute policy of the French Government has throughout enjoyed the approbation of the Chambers, and consequently of the country."

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent says:—The Ministerial statement on Tonquin reminds one of the proverb that one story is good till another is told. M. Challemel-Lacour has naturally told his in the way which he thought would best serve his case. He can scarcely expect the Marquis Tseng to be satisfied with this version. But what matters this, provided the Chambers are made to see things from the Quai d'Orsay standpoint? Although this is the first time the Chambers have been called on to pronounce an opinion, M. Challemel-Lacour, while giving a long narrative, has cited very few despatches in support of it. The reader would infer from this document that the Tonquin correspondence commenced since his accession to office, last February, instead of as far back as 1879. Why does he ignore everything that preceded him? Where are the despatches from which you published extracts last summer? Was it inconvenient for him to allude to these? If [illegible]o he might at least have given the Marquis Tseng's [illegible]eplies to all the French despatches inserted in his [illegible]tement. Why does he not give, for instance, the [illegible]ly to the despatch of August 27, and why only [illegible] passage from the Chinese reply to the French [illegible]orandum? If he thought to serve his case best [illegible] doing, it remains to be seen whether he is not [illegible]en. Thus far the effect has been the opposite, [illegible] suppression and mutilation of the Chinese [illegible]es seems to have produced a very unfavour[illegible]ession on many members of the Chambers.

[illegible]ench Chamber on Oct. 25, M. Granet, a [illegible]mber, called upon the Government to [illegible]planation of its policy with regard to [illegible]e condemned the Ministry for not [illegible]ked the Chambers earlier, and inquir[illegible]pplementary credits would soon be [illegible] if so, whether the House would [illegible]nity of discussing the subject. M. [illegible]t the Government was ready to [illegible]ations concerning Tonquin asked [illegible]sed surprise that these explana[illegible] called for already. Instead of [illegible]owever, they were now asked [illegible]ded to apply for a fresh vote of [illegible] present no such intention, and [illegible] not fix the date. If there was [illegible]e in a courteous conflict, for [illegible]mbling of Parliament such [illegible] there was the usual parlia[illegible] interpellation would have [illegible]ly to express its wishes. [illegible]sked for entire approba[illegible] It still awaited an in[illegible]so till it was made. [illegible]ced that he and his [illegible]ellation at an early [illegible]ay (Oct. 27), notice [illegible] and Monday will [illegible]th it. In Parlia[illegible]tertained as to the [illegible]at the Ministry [illegible]rity.

[illegible]KING.

[illegible]*d* at Hong[illegible]ade for the [illegible]night 7,000 [illegible]erally, he [illegible]fested by [illegible] rule is [illegible] The [illegible] that [illegible] but finding it strongly fortified and armed with Krupp guns, he did not attack, preferring to await the arrival of the reinforcements. The Black Flags, for their part, are preparing to fight; and Phukai has, the correspondent tells us, been reoccupied by the Chinese. The residents at Haiphong are greatly alarmed by an expected attack of an organized band of pirates, numbering 1,500, who are encamped twelve miles distant. This body is stated to be led by two Chinese recently in French pay, who were sent by the French commander to demand the submission of the pirates. A correspondent of the *New York Herald* at Haiphong says that the pirates whose attack is constantly dreaded at that place are those who have been driven from the coast by the French gun-boats and who subsequently joined the river pirates on the Elephant Mountain and its vicinity, where they are already 1,500 strong.

General Mesny, a native of Jersey, in the Chinese service, has just arrived at Canton from the Yunnan frontier, where he had been to assist the Viceroy. He speaks Chinese fluently, and had been sent to Yün-nan in consequence of his knowledge of French. A despatch published by the *New York Herald* says:—"While in Yünnan two of his men spent a month in the Black Flag camp, and he also met the Chief, who holds a commission in the Chinese army. The Black Flags received exaggerated reports of the French losses at Hanoi, but correct reports concerning the Chinese loss, as stated in my despatches. He says that if the prisoners fall into the hands of the Black Flags, they will be reserved for torture; but the bodies of the dead will not be found, as the Chinese believe that eating the flesh of ferocious men makes them brave, especially the heart and liver; therefore, they are accustomed to eat their enemies. The Black Flags are strongly addicted to this habit; they even eat their own people who die by accident on the march. This may account for the ill-success which attended the search for the bodies of Rivière and his followers, whose heads alone were found on the last sortie made by General Bouet. He regards fighting the Black Flags as fighting the Chinese army on a small scale. The Chinese undoubtedly furnish arms, munitions, and men to perpetuate a harassing war upon the French in Tongking. The French originally made such a bugbear of the Black Flags that the Chinese considered it worth while to keep up the organization by subsidy as long as they were continuing the war with the French. My informant considers the Black Flags the best and bravest of all Chinese soldiers. He has no doubt that France would conquer China if she made war as with a European Power; but, in the same way as in Tongking, she must suffer defeat and disgrace for a time."

General Mesny (the *Standard's* correspondent says) estimates the strength of the Black Flags at three thousand men in the field, besides the garrisons of Bac-ninh and Sontay. Even when driven out of the delta, these forces can maintain a harassing warfare among the mountains, supported by the Chinese. The correspondent adds that he has seen M. Dupuis, who admits this, but says that France can subsidize the mountain tribes and by this means exterminate their opponents. General Mesny confirms the statement that reports concerning an approaching war with foreigners are circulating in the interior. The people of Yun-nan believe that the army is preparing for the extermination of all the foreigners in the country.

TELEGRAPHING from Hongkong on October 25, the correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"It is difficult to estimate the exact military position in Tonquin. According to General Mesny, the Chinese force on the Yunnan frontier two months ago consisted of 18 battalions of 500 men each, all armed with modern weapons, but there were only two of the regiments drilled on the modern system. At Bac-Ninh again, there were at least 5,000 Chinese. It is very probable that the French will shortly succeed in driving the Chinese out of Tonquin, but the real conflict only commences when the frontier is reached. Tonquin will then be another Acheen, only on an immensely larger scale. The only apparent solution is a compromise, or a French march on Pekin."

The *North China Herald* of Oct. 17 says:—Private advices from Hongkong state that letters from Hanoi and Haiphong report that Monsieur Harmand, Commissioner in Tonquin of the French Republic, made overtures to the Chiefs of the Black Flag bands, and tried, by promises of money, safe conduct, etc., etc., to buy them off. The overtures were received, and discussed; while discussions lasted the Black Flags strengthened their positions, and then refused Monsieur Harmand's offers. That overtures of the kind reported were made we believe is certain, and the result is that the Black Flags think the French position is weak, and no doubt, unless strong reinforcements come out, and quickly, will suffer severely. That French expedition is daily declining in strength, and even now, if the Yunnan braves—for such the Black Flags are—made a strong attack, the French forces might be destroyed. From all accounts we can gather the French Government from the first has underrated the forces to be overcome. In consequence the French troops had to take the initiative in the deadly months of July, August and September, with, as issue, a frightful loss of men by sunstroke and malarial diseases. The troops, left practically in stockades besieged by the Yunnan men, are weak from exposure, and unfit for even operations of a few days from the base of march; and if the French ever wish to get beyond their present stringently circumscribed radius, 15,000 to 20,000 fresh men, well equipped, and with abundant transport, must be acquired—a state of things unattainable, as the Annam and Tonquin coolies will not work for France, and all coolies required must be brought from Canton, of all places. But without such aid no progress or conquest can be made. We regret very much the suffering of the unhappy French troops, but are disposed to express indignant feelings towards the unprincipled jobbers who have pitched France into this miserable and ruinous war. In this Tonquin business, France in 1883 has been as much the victim of jobbers as she was in the Mexican expedition, which was made to recoup the losses of De Morny, who had invested at a cheap rate in the Jecker bonds. We may add, while speaking on the matter, that the Black Flags are well equipped with Remington and other breech-loading rifles, and, as is now seen after every fight, empty brass cartridge cases are found strewn about. Now, how do the Black Flag bands get rifles, and new pattern cartridges? Some day the Tsung-li Yamen will be asked to answer this most pertinent question."

THE ALLEGED BUTCHERY BY FRENCH SAILORS.

THE *Parlement*, commenting on the letters from Tongking, which have appeared in the *Figaro* written by a naval officer, under the signature of "Pierre Loti," says:—"His last letter contained revolting details of the atrocities imputed to our sailors after the capture of the Hué forts. That sailors, exasperated by Captain Rivière's death, and the more or less imaginative accounts given of it, should have avenged it on Annamite soldiers who had no hand in it is deplorable—it is to be strongly condemned—but, after all, it is intelligible. What is more difficult to conceive is that an officer has been found to make these scenes of butchery the subject of a literary sketch. . . . It will not be surprising if the Chinese Government, being notoriously well informed of what is printed in Europe, should seize on this letter and circulate it in the extreme East, and if some day it should serve as a plea for fearful reprisals. We had always thought a soldier or sailor could not publish anything, even under an assumed name, without his superior's permission; and that such permissions were rarely given. If the heads of the expedition, or the Ministry, have thought proper this time to make an exception to the rule, it must be confessed they have chosen a singular opportunity." The *Parlement* thus seems to acknowledge the correctness of the account in question.

GENERAL MESNY.

MAJOR-GENERAL MESNY ought not to be altogether unknown to the English reader, for he was the companion of the late Captain Gill in his journey from the chief town of the province of Szechuen to Bhamo, on the Burmese frontier, and there is a great deal said about him in that lamented officer's excellent work "The River of Golden Sand." General Mesny is a native of Jersey, and consequently a subject of Her Majesty; but he has served the Chinese Government for so many years that he has become fully attached to his new country and is not to be distinguished from any other Chinese official. He entered their service before the Taeping rebellion was completely crushed, and he was sent on a special mission to Kweiyang, the chief town of the province of Kweichow. He had been there a good many years employed in keeping the Miavtze tribes in order, and also, the high road to Yunnan open, when, in 1877, he promised to meet Captain Gill at Chentu, and to accompany him in his further journey towards the west. General Mesny has been in increasing favour with the Pekin authorities of late years, and at the time of the threatened complication with Russia in 1880 he was sent into Mongolia for the purpose of looking after the military arrangements in the Amoor region. He was recently ordered back to the south-west for the purpose of reporting on the state of affairs in Yunnan, partly on account of his former experience in that quarter of the Empire, and also on account of his knowledge of the French language. The following incident, taken from Captain Gill's work already referred to, will convey to our readers some idea of the kind of man this Chinese general is; but we must take leave to doubt the strict accuracy of the opinions put into his mouth by the *New York Herald's* correspondent as to the pre-eminent military efficiency of the Black Flags, and also to the possibility of conquering China. Those opinions may or may not have a sound basis in fact, but the improbability of a foreigner so long in the Chinese service as General Mesny has been committing the indiscretion of giving expression to them will be obvious. To return to the incident we mentioned, Captain Gill and General Mesny had almost reached their journey's end, having passed the last station of the Chinese troops, and were riding through the debatable land held by the Kakhyen tribes between Yunnan and Burmah when, the latter being ahead, a man rushed out upon him with a drawn sword, thinking him to be alone and from his dress a Chinaman. The wild man shouted out that no one was to ride past. Seeing that the stranger was also armed, he ran back into his hut. He re-appeared with a gun, and resting it on a tree, pointed it at Mesny. The latter presenting his revolver, said, "If you shoot, you are a dead man." The bully, finding he had mistaken his man, then cried out, "Oh, I am not shooting your way." "I do not care where you shoot; if you fire I shall hit you," retorted Mesny; and the wild man retired into his hut to wait for some other and more timid travellers to plunder or ill-use. We have described this incident in connexion with General Mesny for the benefit of those who cannot readily refer to "The River of Golden Sand" for themselves; but this mention of his name will serve the useful purpose of reminding us that the Chinese Government has several foreigners in its pay on whom it can depend in emergencies.—*Times*.

A GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO PALESTINE.

AN expedition under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund left London last Saturday morning for the East, by way of Cairo and Suez, for the purpose of making a geological reconnoissance of the country lying between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akaban.

The party consists of Professor Hull, F.R.S., L.L.D., Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, as geologist-in-chief; his son, Dr. E. Gordon Hull, M.D., as assistant geologist and medical officer in charge; Mr. Henry Hart as naturalist and botanist, and Mr. Reginald Lawrence, the two latter as volunteers. After arriving at Cairo, the party will be joined by Captain Kitchner, R.E., (for many years well known in connection with Palestine exploration), and probably by another Engineer officer. It will then be furnished with an escort by the Egyptian Government, and at once proceed to Suez and thence cross the desert in a south-easterly direction. Examining the eastern end of the Desert of Tih, the sites of Ezion Geber, Elath, Kadesh, and the Way of the Spies, the party will work their way northward, exploring the topographical features of the Wady El Arabah east and west till the southern shore of the Dead Sea is reached. After this Moab will be explored. From Jericho it is proposed to proceed along the Jordan Valley to the Sea of Galilee, and thence to return westward over the hill country to Jerusalem, or to adopt any other route upon which the geologist in chief may decide at the time.

The expedition is expected to occupy a period of three or four months, and the cost to amount to about £2,000, towards defraying which special contributions are invited by the Palestine Exploration Fund (Adam-street, Adelphi.)

Although the objects are purely scientific, and entirely independent of the movement understood to be promoted by the Duke of Sutherland and others, in reference to cutting a ship canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea by way of the Jordan Valley, the report of Professor Hull and his companions will be looked forward to with considerable interest by the general public, as being probably calculated to decide one way or other the question as to the practicability of the enterprise referred to by an authoritative statement upon the elevation and breadth of the ridge or ridges which cross the Wady El Arabah from east to west, and through which, consequently, any canal connecting the Dead Sea and Red Sea would have to pass. It may be added that the main object of the expedition will be to solve, if possible, the problems connected with the formation of the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley, the former being close on 1,300ft. below the level of the Mediterranean and Red Sea, and presenting really the most remarkable depression on the earth's surface.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA MINOR.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* has visited the district in Asia Minor in which so much destruction has been caused by earthquake shocks. The actual scene of the disaster, he says, is confined to the region between Vourla and Chesmeh. "The greatest damage done is in the district known as Chalcides, a highly volcanic district, comprising Alatzata, a town of 12,000 inhabitants; Reisdere, a village of 2,000; Ledja, renowned for its iron and sulphur springs, and a favourite seaside resort of the Smyrniotes; and, a few miles further north in the same district, the small towns of Erythee and Dolbagtche. These and the places above mentioned and the intervening villages are all totally destroyed. Vourla is much damaged. The official report gives a total of 62 persons killed, 400 wounded, and 30,000 homeless. These figures, like all Turkish information in such cases, are unreliable, as no account is taken of isolated huts and cabins unregistered which pay no taxes, many of which are destroyed and the occupants killed or wounded. This earthquake did more damage than that at Chios in 1881, although the loss of life and the injuries here are less. This is explained by the fact that at Chios the shock was sudden—there was no previous warning, and the people were indoors; whereas the shock on the 15th inst. here was preceded by several preliminary shocks, and occurred when most of the people were in the fields. The distress in the present case will far exceed that in Chios, because not only has more property been destroyed, but the shocks continued, which prevent the poor from approaching the ruins to save anything. One shock on Monday last did great further damage. Moreover, the disaster has arrived just after a bad season, when much fever is about and the winter approaching. Unless some extensive system of relief be organized, hundreds will die of fever and exposure. The victims are nearly all Greeks, who gain a precarious livelihood in cultivating grapes on isolated patches of soil among the rocks and boulders of this volcanic Sinai. They live in small houses 18 ft. high, constructed with one chamber about 24 ft. square, built with large blocks of stone which are held together with mortar made of mud and water and no lime. They resemble mere piles of stones, which topple down at the first shock like houses of cards."

Shocks of earthquake have also been felt at Gibraltar, Malta, Huelva, Cadiz, Medina, Sidonia, Jenely, Belluno, Iskutsk, and other places.

The Governor of Smyrna has sent a telegram to Edhem Pasha stating that the number of the victims has been greatly exaggerated. He had visited the village of Vourai, near Smyrna, where 200 small houses, or rather huts, were totally wrecked. There two persons had been killed and seven injured. A thousand of the inhabitants having been deprived of their homes were lodged under canvas outside the village. Ten other hamlets near Tchesme had also suffered, notably Alatakeui and Ovadere. In all fifty-seven people had been killed and 150 injured at these places. No further loss of life had occurred, but 14,676 people had been rendered homeless. All of these were by the Sultan's orders receiving food. The sick had been placed under shelter and were being attended to by doctors and surgeons. At Tchesme itself 20 per cent. of the houses were only slightly affected by the earthquake. Ferik Sali Pasha, the military commandant of Smyrna, has established his headquarters in the village of Reizdere, where the distribution of the relief to the sufferers is supervised.

A despatch received in Constantinople from Vice-Admiral Lord J. Hay, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Squadron, gives the number of deaths as 99, and of persons injured as 200; 3,600 houses were destroyed, and 25,000 people rendered homeless. Eleven towns and hamlets suffered from the effects of the shock. Lyddi, Erithra, and Reizderh are in ruins.

A fresh shock of earthquake, causing very great damage, has occurred at Tchesme. Lord John Hay has telegraphed to the Earl of Dufferin that relief is urgently needed.

The following despatch has also been received by the Admiralty, dated Tchesme, Oct. 21:—"Arrived Tchesme yesterday afternoon. Have seen Vale of Smyrna. Now here. Slight shocks of earthquake continue, but not causing more damage. Eleven towns and villages damaged or destroyed. Lyddia, Eritha, Reizderch in total ruins. Tchesme Latyalka much damaged. About 90 killed, 200 wounded, 3,600 houses destroyed. Therefore about 25,000 people exposed. The Greek Government have sent some assistance. The Ottoman Government have also taken steps in the same direction. The wounded have medical assistance, and there is no present want of assistance, but wood for building and blankets are required for the homeless. I have offered the active assistance of the squadron. I have sent this information to the Ambassador at Constantinople. Am inspecting the district when foregoing may possibly be modified."

FATAL DUEL IN HUNGARY

DR. ROSENBERG and his seconds, who were concerned in shooting Count Stephen Batthyany in a duel near Temesvar, in Hungary, on Monday morning (Oct. 22) have been arrested. The cause of the duel seems to have been this:—Count Batthyany was married last week in Wiesbaden to Miss Ilona Schosberger de Fornya, the beautiful daughter of a wealthy banker in Buda-Pesth. Fräulein Schosberger became the bride of the young Count most unwillingly. Last year she had met Dr. Julius Rosenberg, a rising solicitor at Pesth. He fell in love with her, and his feelings were fully reciprocated. The parents seemed inclined to favour the growing intimacy till Count Batthyany made his appearance, proposed to the young lady, and was accepted by her parents. She, however, declared that she would marry no one but Dr. Rosenberg; whereupon her parents took her to Marienbad, where Count Batthyany, a few hours after their arrival, also made his appearance. One morning Fräulein Schosberger went out very early for a walk, and returned home Frau Rosenberg. Her lover had arranged with her to meet in the neighbouring town of Eger; and there they were married according to the Jewish rite. The young lady not being of age, and certain legal formalities having been neglected, Herr Schosberger declared the marriage null and void, departed at once with his family from Marienbad, and kept his whereabouts a secret. Dr. Rosenberg, however, obtained information as to where his wife was hidden, and appeared on the scene—a Paris hotel—to demand her. A revolver was pointed at his chest, and he retired. The Schosbergers left Paris immediately after this, and Dr. Rosenberg again tried to find out where they were, but in vain. The next information he received was the advertisement of "a fashionable marriage" in one of the society papers, dated from Wiesbaden, October 16, containing the names of Count Stephen Batthyany and Ilona, daughter of Herr Schosberger de Fornya. Dr. Rosenberg brought an action against the father of the person he calls his wife, and at the same time sent his seconds to Count Batthyany. As to the duel itself, it had been arranged that the combatants should advance each five paces towards the other before firing. Neither, however, availed himself of this arrangement, each firing from the spot where he was in the first instance placed. Two shots were fired without effect, and the seconds then intervened in the hope of bringing about a reconciliation. Their efforts, however, were fruitless, and the combatants again fired, Dr. Rosenberg's bullet piercing his opponent's temple, and causing instant death. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* reports another interesting fact in connection with the duel. It appears that Count Batthyany, having no private fortune, held a small official appointment in a remote Hungarian district. While serving there he made the acquaintance of a lady belonging to a wealthy family of the district, to whom he was not only formally engaged, but was on the point of being married, when he by some means heard that the Schosberger had a marriageable daughter who might suit his purpose better, as being the wealthier of the two. He accordingly unhesitatingly deserted this *fiancée* and his post, and hastened to Baden, where he succeeded, with what result is now known. This action on the Count's part naturally angered the relatives of the lady to whom he was already affianced; and the Count had already received a challenge from a male relative of the abandoned girl, when he found an earlier avenger of his wrongdoing in the person of Dr. Rosenberg.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—There is every indication that this Exhibition will be a great success. The number of Visitors is expected to be so large that arrangements are being made for an encampment outside the city. All the space set apart for Exhibitors is already bespoke. We understand that Cadbury Bros. have been appointed Sole Purveyors of the Cocoa and Chocolate consumed of he Exhibition.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c. &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of blast-fan, engine, stationery, planing machine, screw augers, mortice, chisels, files, Staffordshire and Swedish iron of sizes, brass and wood screws, steel cast, round, flat hexagon and octagon of sizes, steel blister, wrought-iron and steel scrap, teakwood and poonwood scrap, old rails, and sundry other articles.

Catalogues are published, and will be had on the premises, or of the undersigned.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

10 cases white sarries.
2 " colored lappet sarries.
1 case printed cotton shawls.
15 cases colored prints.
3 bales grey piece-goods.
3 " grey dhoties.
3 " twist.
55 boxes French liquor, curacao, cider, &c. &c.
On account of the concerned—
Ex s.s. "Werneth Hall"
T A 2021—1 case salt-water damaged padlocks.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-goods in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort—

A quantity of piece-goods consisting of white and grey dhoties, shirtings, jacconets, prints, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 15th November, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 8-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Jacaria Musjid, the surplus stock-in-trade of Abdoola Dawood, changing his establishment, consisting of flannel, marino, paramato, codroy, sponge, silk, silk alpaka, doria, woollen cloth, velvet and other sundry articles.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Tamarind Lane, Fort, known as the Royal Hotel premises.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property, by order of Messrs. Nowrojee Jewanjee Guzder and Byramjee Cowasjee Bisney, the mortgagees thereof—

All that piece of land bearing No. 133 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, situated on the north side of and fronting Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, in the Fort registration sub-district in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 661 square yards and 1-9th of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house formerly belonging to Messrs. Cooverjee Bhikhajee and Bomonjee Pestonjee, but now to their heirs, on the east by the property formerly belonging to Messrs. Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee and Sullamon Yacoob, but now to their heirs, on the south by the said Tamarind Lane, and on the west by the house formerly belonging to Messrs. Jehangir Cursetjee and Bomanjee Pestonjee, but now to their heirs, together with the messuages standing on the said land, which messuages formerly bore No. 1, but now bear No. 2, in the books of the Bombay Municipality, and are known by the name of the Royal Hotel premises, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Dadabhai Nusserwanjee and Maneckjee Sorabjee, and afterwards of several other tenants, but are now vacant, owing to portion thereof being destroyed by a fire which occurred there a few months ago. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to the vendor's attorney, Mr. Moreshwar Lukshmanjee, at his office, 35, Medows-street, Fort.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of costly hanging, table and vase Lamps, Platedware, Glassware, Chinaware, mock Jewellery, Perfumery, Soap, &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th, & SATURDAY, the 17th and MONDAY, the 19th, instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Apollo-street, Fort, by order of Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, Esq., several consignments of British and foreign goods, by the celebrated manufacturers, J. Pillevite & Son, Andrew Wilkie & Co., J. Defres & Co., J. C. and J. Field, H. Umann, W. Voguison, Casler Freres, Gaustrer Fields & Co., Charles White, Port Dundas Glass & Co., Henry Gleener, A. M. Reiss, F. Roth & Co. and others. Shipments of 150 packages, consisting of table and vase lamps, earthenware, soap, platedware, chinaware, porcelainware, mock jewellery, crystal glassware, Christmas toys, American flint glassware, enamelled ware, cotton-wicks, &c.

The above goods will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

ex. s.s. Manilla.

N M N and Co.—2592.—1 case 108 1-3 gross round and square phœbus mirrors, Nos. 10 and 22.

Also a few lots of household furniture such as dining table, pier, circular, dressing, washing and writing tables, whatnots, drawing-room sofas and chairs, almirahs, cupboards, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 fine English-built light dog-cart, by Kesterton, with bay Arab horse, 14-1, very fast trotter.
1 fine large Jafferabad milk cow giving 7 or 8 seers milk.
1 handsome grey arab horse, 14-1 high, 5 years old, goes in saddle and harness, in good conditions believed to be sound.
1 good looking bay arab horse, about 14-3 high, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs David Sassoon and Co. and on account and risk of Baloobhoy Saroopchund—

4 large pearls weighing about 325 chavs.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS AT MAHIM, NEAR AGAR.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchordass Tulsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 18th inst. at 7 a.m., sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of very rare and choice plants, consisting of crotons, standard roses, coleuses, English chrysanthemums, ferns, English geraniums, araucarias, dracænas, begonias, eranthemums, poiveras, stephanotis, palms, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 19th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of the owner, his right, title and interest in a leasehold property situate at Mahableshwar, in the registration subdistrict of Satara, consisting of a piece of land containing by admeasurement (7) seven acres and (5) five goontas, more or less, with a very large pucca-built bungalow known as General Barr's House, with all its furniture, glassware, crockeryware, &c. The bungalow has one drawing-room, one dining-room, four large bedrooms, 4 bath-rooms, 4 dressing-rooms, 1 cook-room, 2 godowns, 1 stable, and 1 coach-house. The assessment payable to Government every year is Rs. 21-6.

The plan of the bungalow and the copy of the lease with Government may be seen, and other particulars ascertained, on reference to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BYCULLA HOTEL, situate at Bellasis-road, Byculla.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have instructions to sell by public auction (on the premises) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1883, at 4 p.m., the following very valuable property, namely—

The premises lately occupied by Messrs. Kelly and Co. and known as the "Byculla Hotel," consisting of a very large and well built three storeyed main building, having a projecting three storeyed wing behind it and a detached billiard-room (the latter having its own independent entrance direct on the Bellasis-road), together with a large yard, a cookroom, godown, stables, and servants' quarters in rear of the main buildings.

The premises are most favourably and conveniently situated, having a frontage upon the Bellassis-road of about 294 feet, and being about equidistant from the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway and the Grant-road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and not more than one mile from each. The building is admirably adopted to the purpose for which it was built, and for which it has hitherto been used, namely, a first-class Hotel, but it is so arranged that it could, at a moderate expense, be readily partitioned into three or four distinct blocks, having separate entrances, so as to form six or eight commodious and convenient flats or sets of apartments capable of being let separately to private families (a class of accommodation for which there is increasing demand) while the ground floor from its position and frontage is admirably adapted for first-class shops.

The main building and the greater portion of the detached billiard-room stand upon a freehold piece of land containing by admeasurement 2,250 square yards or thereabouts. The cookroom, godowns, stable and servants' quarters stand on an adjoining plot of land measuring 2 866 square yards or thereabouts, leased to the late Mr. John Treacher for a term of 31 years, which will expire on the last day of April, 1896.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the auctioneers or to Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors for the vendors, at their office, No. 19, Esplanade-road.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchordass Toolsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near Agar, the very valuable and handsome French-polished plain and carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 2, 4 and 8 light hanging argand lamps, handsome large 8-day clock by "James McCabe," wall shades, large Brussels and velvet carpets, very large handsome pier glasses in gilt frame, two handsome strong iron grey Arab horses, 14-2, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong nearly new Victoria, a handsome strong mailphaeton, sets of English plated and brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th November, 1883.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1. Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

BANKS

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

COATE'S PLYMOUTH GIN (unsweetened) at Rs. 22 per dozen. COURVOISIER'S BRANDY at Rs. 24 per doz. Apply Godownkeeper,
LYON & CO.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

THE
FIRST AVENUE HOTEL,
HOLBORN, LONDON,
will shortly be opened.

Strictly inclusive Tariff, without Fees.

THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT HOTELS IN LONDON
OCCUPIES A
CENTRAL POSITION, NEAR THE NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE, THE CITY, AND THE WEST END,
ON THE DIRECT ROUTE THROUGH THE METROPOLIS.
The whole Building, including Sleeping Apartments,
LIGHTED BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Special Postal, Telephonic, and Telegraphic Facilities inside the Building.
AMPLE AND VARIED TABLE D'HOTE IN THE SPACIOUS DINING-HALLS.
HANDSOME AND COMFORTABLE RECEPTION, READING, WRITING, BILLIARD, AND SMOKING ROOMS.
THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL
WILL BE
Unsurpassed for Comfort, Convenience and Quick Service.
For Tariff, address the Manager.
THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL,
HOLBORN, LONDON.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
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Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
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☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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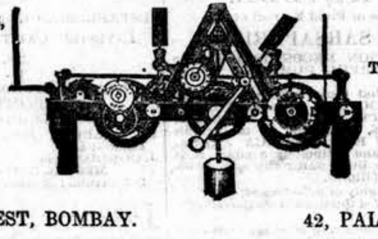

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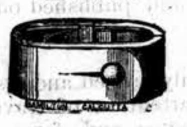

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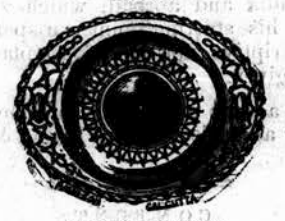

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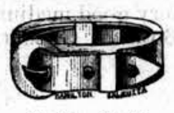

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THE STEINWAY GRAND PIANOFORTES have [illegible] *of all the Grand Pianofortes annually manufactured by all the English Make[illegible]*

THE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES (w[illegible] construction are really Grand Pianofortes in an Upright form, and have there[illegible] with the productions of the English makers), *have also a greater annual sale t[illegible] any other maker in the world.*

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"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo,*" (p. 139), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwicksh Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldershot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" wheres, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death?

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a freind to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

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CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see the capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*
DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

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N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle to purchasers of more than five big bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

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HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Busorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.

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Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA OR BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEART BURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

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DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years. In hot climates is of special value."

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ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

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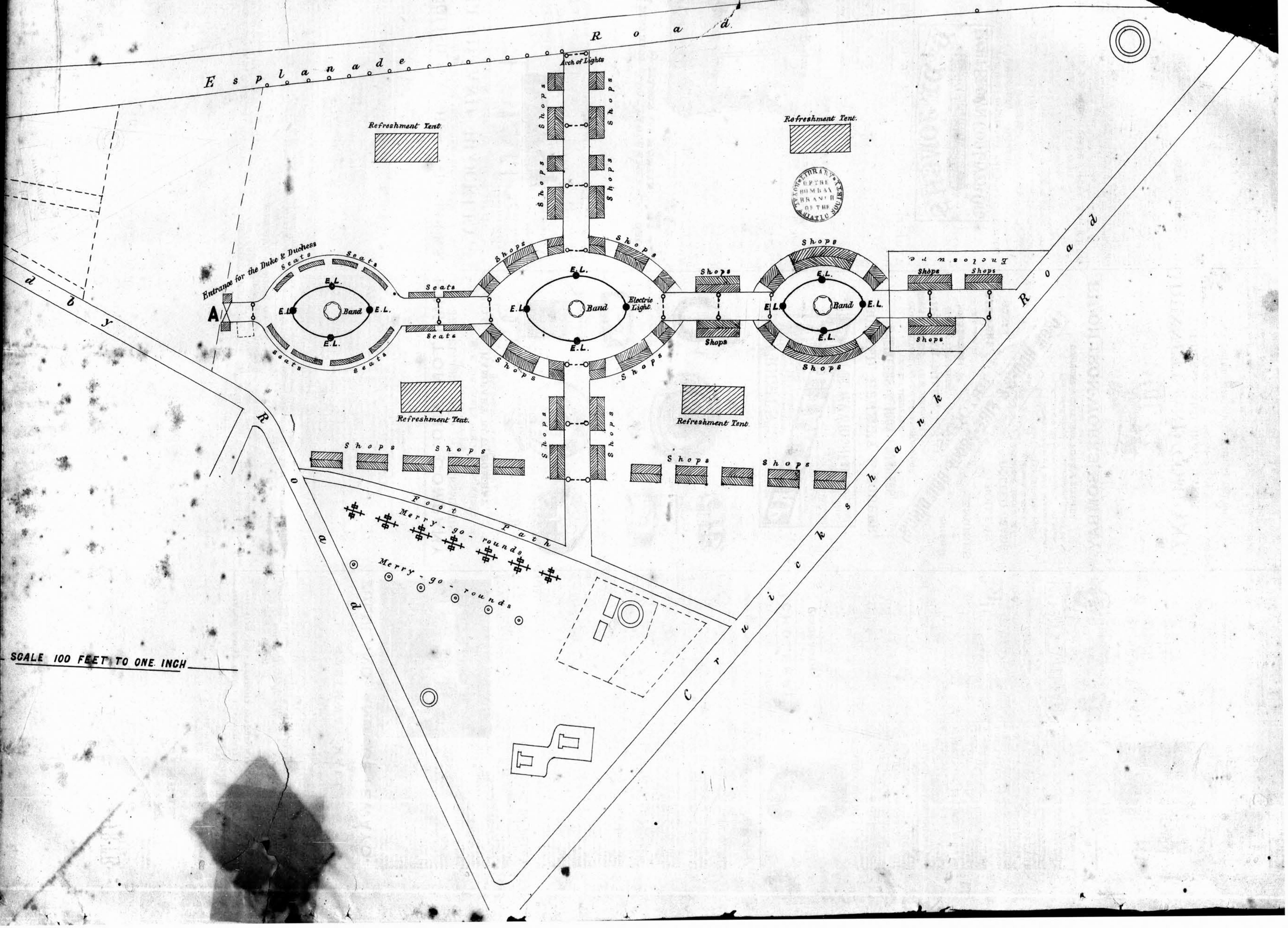
SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PLAN OF PROPOSED FAIR TO BE HELD ON THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.



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